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FROM

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SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT



OF THE

STATE BOARD

OF

CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA,

FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1896.



ST. PAUL: THE PIONEER PRESS COMPANY. 1899.

PREFATORY NOTE.

The Board of Corrections and Charities offers recommendations as follows-

FORMER RECOMMENDATIONS RENEWED.

- 1. With reference to the length of sentences to city prisons, city workhouses and county jails. (Page 10.)
- 2. With reference to residence of trustees of state institutions. (Page 10.)
- 3. With reference to the employment of the inmates of the state reformatory on the erection of buildings. (Page 10.)
- 4. With reference to separate residences for superintendents of state institutions. (Page 10.)
- 5. With reference to appropriations for industrial training at the State Training School. (Page 11.)
- 6. With reference to separate appropriations for furnishing new buildings. (Page 11.)
- 7. With reference to provision for insane criminals and dangerous insane persons. (Pages 11 and 17.)

NEW RECOMMENDATIONS.

- 1. With reference to provision for female prisoners at the St. Cloud Reformatory. (Page 12.)
- 2. With reference to the inebriate department at the Rochester Hospital for Insane. (Page 15.)
- 3. With reference to appropriations for buildings for the Anoka Hospital for Insane. (Page 17.)
 - 4. With reference to provision for epileptics. (Page 22.)
- 5. With reference to a probation law for juvenile delinquents. (Page 24.)
- 6. With reference to the management of the state reformatory and the state prison. (Page 25.)
- 7. With reference to an agent for the state reformatory. (Page 26.1
- 8. With reference to appropriations for current expenses of the state institutions. (Page 32.)
- 9. With reference to appropriations for extraordinary improvements and repairs. (Page 41.)
- 10. With reference to the recodification of the poor 12 (Page 52.)
- 11. With reference to restricting the immigration of paur and other dependents. (Page 53.)
 - 12. With reference to county boards of visitors. (Page 56.)

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

St. Paul, Minn., December, 1896.

To the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

The statute requires that "the State Board of Corrections and Charities shall, every two years, make a full report of all their doings during that period, stating in detail all expenses incurred, showing the actual condition of all the state and county institutions, and making such suggestions as they may deem advisable." Accordingly we have the honor to submit our seventh biennial report.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

This board has been accustomed to make recommendations to the legislature only on a unanimous agreement of its members, preferring delay to any risk of hasty action, and believing that a wise conservatism should control the action of an advisory board; and its recommendations have always received generous consideration by the legislature.

The board offered to the legislature of 1885 nine recommendations, of which eight have been adopted; to the legislature of 1887, six additional recommendations, of which four have been adopted and a fifth partially adopted; to the legislature of 1889, fifteen recommendations, of which nine were adopted; to the legislature of 891, sixteen recommendations, of which four were adopted and wo partially adopted; to the legislature of 1893, eight recommenations, of which five were adopted; to the legislature of 1895, eight recommendations, of which five were adopted, one partially

adopted and two are pending; making a grand total in twelve years of sixty-three recommendations, of which thirty-five have been adopted by the legislature and four partially adopted; six are still pending; five have been rejected and thirteen have been withdrawn.

FORMER RECOMMENDATIONS RENEWED.

We respectfully renew the following recommendations made in former reports:

1. That sentences to city prisons or workhouses and county jails for a shorter period than ten days be prohibited, and that provisions be made by law for cumulative sentences to workhouses, increasing with each repeated conviction for the same offense. (Report of 1886, p. 44; report of 1888, p. 14; reports of 1890, p. 10.)

There is universal complaint from officers of city workhouses that five and ten day sentences demoralize the prison and do no good to the prisoner.

- 2. That it be provided by law that no board of trustees or managers of any state correctional or charitable institution shall have a majority of its members resident in the county in which the institution under its charge is located. (Report of 1888, p. 33; report of 1890, p. 10; report of 1894, p. 10.) This recommendation is now amended to read as follows: "That it be provided by law that no board of trustees or managers of any state correctional or charitable institution shall have more than one of its members resident in the county in which the institution under its charge is located."
- 3. That all future appropriations for buildings at the state reformatory be made with the proviso that they shall be constructed, as far as possible, of granite from the reformatory quarry; and that the labor of the inmates shall be utilized to the utmost possible degree in their erection.
- 4. That the state provide a residence for the superintendent of each state institution separate from the main institution building. (Report of 1894, p. 12.)

This plan has already been adopted at the state prison, the state reformatory, the school for the blind and the school for the feebleminded. At the state public school a separate residence is provided for the state agent. In each case the plan has been found satisfactory and economical. At the St. Peter hospital, for instance, the portion of the building now occupied by the superintendent's family could be readily converted into an admirable receiving ward for new patients.

5. That liberal appropriations be granted for providing industrial training for the children in the state training school at Red Wing. (Report of 1894, p. 20.)

This school is well equipped in all departments, except that of industrial training, which is, in fact, one of the most important branches of the work of the school, but in that department the school is greatly deficient.

6. That in every case where appropriations are made for new buildings they be accompanied by a separate and distinct appropriation for the necessary fixtures and furniture. (Report of 1890, p. 64.)

Note.—In his message to the legislature of 1897, Gov. David M. Clough says: "In past years estimates have been made to the legislature of the cost of erecting new buildings for various state institutions and appropriations have been made on the basis of those estimates. Later, when the authorities have proceeded to construct the structures authorized by law, the appropriations are found barely sufficient to erect the buildings, but not properly to equip the same. The equipment must then await the action of the next session of the legislature or be paid for out of the fund for current expenses, thus seriously interfering with the operation of the institutions as contemplated by the law making power. This opens the way for suspicion of bad faith or poor management. Possibly this condition cannot always be prevented, but in the interest of sound business management, it should be guarded against as fully as practicable. To this end I recommend that state institutions asking for appropriations for new buildings be required to submit detailed estimates for the same, always including proper equipments."

7. That provision be made for the criminal and dangerous insane at the fourth hospital. (Report of 1890, p. 24.)

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

There has been no increase in the number of state institutions subject to the supervision of this board. These are three state hospitals for insane, at St. Peter, Rochester and Fergus Falls; the Soldiers' Home, at Minnehaha Falls; the three institutions constituting the Minnesota Institute for Defectives, namely, the School for the Deaf, the School for the Blind and the School for Feeble-Minded; the School for Dependent Children, at Owatonna; the State Reform School, at Red Wing; the State Reformatory, at St. Cloud; and the State Prison, at Stillwater.

The Minnesota state institutions are believed to rank with the best institutions of their class in the United States. Minnesota has a more complete system of public institutions than any other state in the Union of like population, but it has no separate institutions for delinquent girls or criminal women. Separate training schools for delinquent girls exist in nearly all of the Northern States, and separate reformatories for women have been established in Massachusetts. New York and Indiana. The state re-

formatory boards asks for \$25,000 to erect a building for women in connection with that institution. We are of the opinion that it would not be wise to provide for the erection of such a building in connection with any existing institution, for the reason that it would probably stand in the way of the establishment of a suitable institution when the proper time comes therefor.

THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

In our last biennial report we estimated that the number of insane patients would increase during the biennial period at the rate of 7½ per cent, and that we should have Sept. 30, 1895, 2,805 patients, and Sept. 30, 1896, 3,015 patients. The rate of increase has been slightly less than our estimate. We had in the state hospitals for insane Sept. 30, 1895, 2,796 patients (9 less than our estimate), and Sept. 30, 1896, 2,962 patients (53 less than our estimate).

The number of patients on hand Nov. 30, 1894, was 2,617; Nov. 30, 1895, 2,810; Nov. 30, 1896, 2,998; an increase during the two years of 14.6 per cent. Should the number of patients increase at the same rate during the coming two years, we shall have Nov. 30, 1897, 3,210 patients, and Nov. 30, 1898, 3,436 patients.

We have now 3,000 patients in the three hospitals for insane, of which the present normal capacity is not more than 2,700. The present overcrowding at the St. Peter and the Rochester hospitals saves money to the state in two ways; first, it reduces the per capita cost; and, second, it reduces the number of patients by increasing the mortality rate; but this overcrowding is a cruelty to the unfortunate patients. A visit to the wards of the St. Peter hospital or the Rochester hospital at night will convince any observer that the accommodations for the insane should be increased or the number of patients should be reduced. For several years past the available accommodations have been from 200 to 400 behind the insane population. We believe that the considerations of humanity call for such an increase of accommodations as will put a stop to the present overcrowding.

THE WISCONSIN SYSTEM OF CARING FOR THE INSANE.

The State of Wisconsin has a unique system of caring for its insane population. This system has now been in operation for fifteen years and has attracted much attention.

In the State of Wisconsin there is a charge back upon the counties of \$1.50 per week for each patient maintained in the state hospitals for insane, of which there are two, with a united capacity of about 1,200 patients.

In 1881 it became apparent that additional provision must be made for the insane. Instead of building a new state hospital or enlarging the old ones, the state passed a law which read as follows: "Whenever it shall appear to the state board of charities and reform that insufficient provision has been made for the care and support of the insane in the state hospitals and county asylums previously established, counties which shall care for their own chronic insane in such manner as the state board shall prescribe on the verified certificate of said board to the secretary of state, shall receive the sum of \$1.50 per week for each person so cared for or supported."

The counties caring for their own insane not only receive \$1.50 per week from the state, but save \$1.50 per week which they would have been obliged to pay into the state treasury for the care of their insane in state hospitals, making a total saving to the county of three dollars per week for each patient.

Under this law about thirty county asylums have been built, affording accommodations for about 3,000 patients. These county asylums have an average capacity of about 100 patients, and each of them is located on a large farm which affords suitable employment for the inmates.

Citizens of other states who investigated the Wisconsin plan six or eight years ago admitted that it was efficient, satisfactory, and economical. It was felt, however, that its efficiency depended largely upon the close supervision exercised by the state board of charities and reform, which held the purse strings, and it was feared by those who had seen the vicious operation of the county system in other states that the Wisconsin system would ultimately fall into similar abuses.

After fifteen years' experience, however, the Wisconsin plan is apparently operating as efficiently as ever, though the supervision of the county asylums is now vested in the state board of control, who are also trustees of the state charitable and correctional institutions. Hon. A. O. Wright, formerly secretary of the state board of charities and reform, has recently examined the county asylums of the state and reports their efficiency unimpaired.

The claims for the Wisconsin system are the following: First—Economy. The average cost per inmate in the county asylums for the year ending Sept. 30, 1894, was \$1.74 per week, or \$95.70 per year, as against \$200 per capita in the state hospitals for insane. Second—More natural conditions. It is claimed that life in a small institution with a capacity of 100 is much more natural and

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happy than in a large institution where the patients are massed together, and that individual treatment can be much better secured than in the larger institutions.

The county system of caring for the insane has proved a failure in every state except Wisconsin. It has been abandoned in the State of New York within the past three years. Gross abuses in the county care of the insane have been discovered in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and other states where it has prevailed, and the county care of the insane is now declared to be very unsatisfactory in several of those states.

In the report of this board to the legislature of 1889 (third biennial report, p. 18) will be found a statement of the views of this board on that subject at that time.

THE ST. PETER STATE HOSPITAL.

At the St. Peter State Hospital the improved standard of medical care has been maintained. Every effort is made for the recovery of recent cases. The appropriations made for the improvement of the plumbing have been faithfully applied. Four large ventilating shafts have been constructed, each about 4x12 feet. shafts carry water pipes, steam pipes and soil pipes and serve for ventilating purposes. All drain pipes from sinks, bath tubs, closets, etc., pass directly through the wall and are trapped in the ventilation shaft, enabling the engineer to make repairs without entering the wards, and preventing damage to the plumbing by patients. This system of plumbing is the best that we have ever seen. means available have not permitted the completion of the system. There is a great lack of ventilation in some parts of the institution, especially in the north and south detached wards, where the ventilation of the dormitories by night is abominable. The buildings are in need of elaborate repairs, especially on the women's side. The floors are old and dilapidated, the plastering is falling off, the attics are cold and drafty, the foundations have been damaged by water and frost.

The board of trustees ask for an appropriation to build two congregate dining halls, remove the kitchen and bakery from the cellars which they now occupy, change the laundry, build a carpenter shop, build covered ways from the new kitchen to the congregate dining wards, raise the roof of the north detached ward, etc. We print elsewhere the superintendent's statement with reference to the need of these improvements. There is no question that the condition of the institution at the present time is unsanitary and that extensive changes and repairs are necessary.

The lack of employment for the patients during the winter months is a great evil. It is exceedingly depressing to visit the wards and to see hundreds of poor creatures stagnating for lack of some congenial employment. Light industries, such as brushmaking, broommaking, basketmaking, carpet weaving, shoemaking, etc., could be established by a moderate outlay and could probably be made to pay their own expenses.

THE ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

The Rochester State Hospital, like that of St. Peter, is seriously overcrowded, containing at the present time nearly 1,200 patients in quarters that cannot suitably accommodate more than 1,000. The condition of the institution has been much improved by the completion of the domestic building, which contains an admirable kitchen, congregate dining room for patents and employes, and a fine amusement hall.

The nurses' training school has done much to improve the service of the hospital, and efforts for further improvements are continuous. The introduction of internes has proven a satisfactory addition to the medical force, and gives opportunity to test the fitness of young physicians for this specialty.

The great need of the institution is suitable employment for the patients, both men and women, during the long and tedious months of winter.

The inebriate department of this institution is an excrescence. If the state is to maintain an inebriate asylum it should be a separate and distinct institution. Inebriates are not insane, and their presence in a hospital for insane is injurious to both classes of patients. The room occupied by inebriates is needed for insane patients.

THE FERGUS FALLS STATE HOSPITAL.

This hospital already contains more than 800 patients. The buildings now under way will provide properly for 200 more, making 1,000, which are as many as ought to be provided for in this hospital; but with the utmost expedition it is not probable that the fourth hospital can be ready to receive patients before the summer of 1898, by which time the Fergus Falls hospital will contain at least 1,100 patients, and will be as badly overcrowded as the other two hospitals.

While the authorities of the Fergus Falls hospital were among the first to adopt modern hospital methods in caring for their patients, they have continued the use of mechanical restraints to a considerable extent, using "camisoles," "muffs," "protection sheets," and, also, confining patients in rooms for longer or shorter time. The number of patients thus restrained is limited, not exceeding probably twenty in any one day. The superintendent believes that a moderate use of restraints is more humane than the system of manual restraint by holding which prevails in the other hospitals. We are of the opinion that the use of mechanical rectraints, if continued at all, should be reduced to the minimum. We have been unable to discover any serious evils resulting from its discontinuance at the other hospitals; and we find that it is the testimony of both officers and nurses that, on the whole, the non-restraint method is the best.

There is the same lack of winter employment for the patients as at St. Peter and Rochester.

THE FOURTH HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

The legislature of 1895 created a commission to locate the fourth hospital for insane, and appropriated money for the purchase of the necessary land, but made no appropriation for buildings.

We desire to urge upon the legislature the importance of prompt action for the erection of this hospital, in order to relieve the overcrowding which exists in the present hospitals. The insane patients in the hospitals are now increasing at the rate of about 200 per year; therefore, if the new hospital has a capacity of 1,000 patients, which ought to be the limit, it will be filled in the fall of 1901.

The law contemplates the erection of the new hospital on the cottage plan. We are convinced that that plan, possibly in a somewhat modified form, is the proper plan to be adopted. Formerly there was doubt as to the practicability of the cottage plan in this climate, but the experience of the Soldiers' Home, the State Public School and the State Training School have demonstrated its practicability, not only in institutions containing active and robust inmates, but, also, in those whose inmates are feeble and infirm.

Two new hospitals for insane are now being erected in Illinois on a modification of the cottage plan, comprising a central building, with a capacity of perhaps 300 patients, for infirm patients and others requiring close attention, while small buildings, with a capacity of perhaps fifty patients, are provided for those patients who are able to go back and forth to the central dining hall.

The cottage system was advocated formerly on the ground that the patients could be housed in cheaper buildings, but the experience of the Toledo asylum and other institutions on the cottage plan has proven that cheap buildings soon begin to decay, requiring constant and expensive repairs. With the modern methods of construction it is probably wise to build fire-proof cottages of a substantial and permanent character; but there is a material saving in the reduced strength of walls, foundations, girders, etc., required for buildings of this character.

The state has experienced heavy losses in the past from the unavoidable policy of building institutions piecemeal. of the hospitals for insane are now asking for \$100,000 for reconstructions and additions at the St. Peter hospital, of which probably one-half might have been saved if the plant could have been erected as a whole. At the School for the Feeble-Minded an entire new heating plant has been necessary on account of the gradual increase of the institution and expensive alterations during almost every biennial period since the institution was established. Similar experiences have occurred at the Rochester hospital, the Fergus Falls hospital, the School for the Deaf and the School for the Blind. We are of the opinion that the state will save money, and at the same time secure a much better plant, if the legislature of 1897 shall make appropriation of the entire sum necessary for the building of the fourth hospital. We believe that an institution for 1,000 patients can be built and equipped at a cost of \$750,000, including buildings for patients, administration building, quarters for officers and employes, dining halls, laundry, bakery, kitchens, boiler-house, chapel, amusement hall, etc. We recommend that the législature appropriate for this purpose \$150,000 per year for five years, beginning with the year ending July 31, 1897. will provide for the completion of the institution about July 31, 1901, and will enable the trustees to plan and build the hospital as a complete structure.

We recommend, also, that the appropriations for the fourth hospital be conditioned upon the construction in connection with the hospital of a separate building for the accommodation of insane criminals and dangerous insane persons, in order that the patients of this class may be removed from the other hospitals, as provided in the original law and in accordance with the recommendation of the fourth hospital commission.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The hard times have greatly increased the work of the Soldiers' Home. The average population of the home for the years named was as follows: Year ending July 31, 1891, 130; 1892, 141; 1893,

177; 1894, 275; 1895, 325; 1896, 306. The population of the home Nov. 30, 1896, was 367, as against 325 one year ago and 338 two years ago: The present population is the largest ever reported, with one exception (Feb. 28, 1895).

As the average age of the inmates increases there is a corresponding increase in their infirmities, which is shown in the increased proportion of hospital patients and in the increased death rate. The death rate of the home for the year ending July 31, 1896, was 95 in a thousand, as against 58 in a thousand for 1895 and in 62 in a thousand in 1894.

The action of the board of trustees in requiring inmates to surrender their pensions in excess of four dollars per month, unless they have dependent families, has met with considerable criticism, but it has been sustained by the Grand Army of the Republic and is unquestionably right and just.

There is always a certain amount of discontent among the inmates of the home, and this is to be expected. Most of the men are old; some of them are childish, and most of them suffer from wounds or disease. They are without regular employment, and it is only natural that such men under such circumstances should develop some discontent. So far as we have been able to discover, the men are kindly and humanely cared for. The discipline appears to be as mild as is consistent with good order. Some unruly and vicious men have been discharged and debarred the privileges of the home; but this appears to be reasonable and necessary. board of trustees ask the legislature for no special appropriations except the usual allowance for extraordinary repairs and improvements, and for no current appropriation beyond the standing appropriation of \$20,000 per year. The remainder of the expenses of the home will be met by the grant of \$100 per year for each man from the general government, and, if necessary, by transfers from the "soldiers' relief fund," which are authorized by law.

Those who are most familiar with the subject believe that the number of dependent soldiers will still continue to increase for several years to come, until the advancing death rate overbalances the increasing infirmities of the men. The old soldiers of Minnesota are for the most part a thrifty and independent class of men, and the proportion who become dependent is much less than in the older states from which the more active and thrifty class emigrated to the Western States.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Supt. J. L. Noyes retired from the superintendency of the School for the Deaf in June, 1896, on account of failing health. Super-

intendent Noyes was at the head of the school for thirty years, and under his superintendency it grew from 25 pupils to 236, and attained a position of the first rank among the institutions of the country, and its graduates have taken first rank in the deaf-mute college at Washington. The school owes much to the self-denying labors of Dr. Noyes.

The board of directors endeavored to find the best man in the United States to fill the vacancy, and appointed Supt. E. N. Tate of the Missouri School for the Deaf. Mr. Tate has a high reputation as a wise and successful superintendent.

Like other similar institutions, the School for the Deaf has experienced great difficulty in developing such industries as will enable its graduates to support themselves. The principal industries taught in the school heretofore have been printing, shoemaking, tailoring, cabinetmaking and coopering for the boys, and dressmaking and domestic work for the girls. Coopering and tailoring have had to be practically abandoned, and the cabinetmaking and shoemaking are valuable as practical trades for only a small proportion of the pupils.

Superintendent Tate has addressed himself earnestly to the problem. The majority of the pupils are from farms and will return to the farms, and this board has long advocated instruction in this department; but heretofore very little attention has been given to instruction in farming, gardening, etc., for the reason that the school is not in session during the summer. Superintendent Tate has begun work in this department of instruction, and expects to develop it along the lines which have been so successfully followed by the state agricultural school.

It is a matter of vital importance to foster the industries of this school, and we believe that the legislature ought to furnish whatever means are necessary therefor. The deaf citizens of Minnesota are self-supporting almost without exception, and this fact is due largely to the wise and generous provision which the State of Minnesota has made for their education and training.

The attendance at the School for the Deaf has been somewhat diminished during the past year by the opening of a public school for the deaf in the city of Minneapolis. The education of deaf children in the public school, enabling them to reside at home and put in daily practice with their friends what they acquire in the use of language, is a very desirable plan, and should, in our judgment, be encouraged by the state wherever the conditions are such as to admit of the organization of such schools on an efficient

plan. Schools of this class are necessarily expensive, owing to the necessity of employing teachers of special training and the amount of individual attention required.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

This school continues to maintain a high standard. The attendance has fallen off during the past year, which is a testimony to the faithfulness of the managers of the school. There is a strong pressure for the admission of adults to the school for asylum care, and many such cases make a strong appeal to the sympathies. It would be easy to increase the numbers and decrease the per capita expense of the school by admitting such persons; but the school is not an asylum, and its use for that purpose would doubtless interfere seriously with its proper work as an educational institution. We believe, therefore, that the action of the directors and superintendent should be sustained.

The accommodations are sufficient for the present number of pupils; but any large increase in the attendance will call for further increase of accommodations. An appropriation is asked for a stable, which ought to be built, as the present stable stands in front of the institution and is little better than a shanty. They ask, also, for an appropriation to connect the superintendent's cottage with the heating plant, which is a desirable change.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The new custodial building, for which appropriations were made by the last legislature, has been completed and is being rapidly filled up. This building increases the capacity of the institution to about 600 inmates, and a sufficient number of applications is already on file to fill the building. The number of inmates Nov. 30, 1896, was 515.

The wisdom of providing custodial care for the inmates of this school, especially for the young women, is manifest to the most casual observer. Secretary Ernest Bicknell of the Indiana Board of State Charities read a paper at the Minnesota State Conference of Charities and Corrections in November, 1895, which exhibits a startling array of facts. Mr. Bicknell has collected statistics concerning 887 children of feeble-minded parents in Indiana, belonging to 248 families. Of these 887 persons, 562, or 63.2 per cent, were mentally deficient, and in 100 of the 248 families the history of feeble-mindedness has been found extending through more than one generation. A very large portion of the feeble-minded population is necessarily a charge upon the public, either in almshouses or state

institutions. Those who are a public charge are likely to be such for an average period of at least twenty-five years, at a cost to the public of not less than \$100 per year. Those who are not dependent upon the public are usually dependent on their friends, and the cost of caring for such persons, either in institutions or at home, cannot be less than \$100 per year. The census records in 1890 showed 1,451 feeble-minded persons in the State of Minnesota, whose maintenance must have cost at least \$140,000 per year, the income at five per cent of \$2,800,000. The economy of preventing this kind of dependency is manifest, to say nothing of the misery which may be prevented both to these unfortunate people and to their parents and friends.

The board of directors, several years ago, established a separate ward for epileptic girls, and they have now made arrangements to establish a similar ward for epileptic boys. A considerable number of epileptics drift into the School for the Feeble-Minded, and the establishment of separate wards is a great benefit both to the epileptics and to the feeble-minded. The board of directors now ask the legislature to provide a building for the special care of epileptics, having become satisfied from the experiment thus far made that there is need for such special provision. This request opens up the whole question of provision for epileptics. It is only very recently that institutions for this class have been established. first one was opened at Gallipolis, Ohio, in November, 1893. It already contains 600 inmates, and there is an increasing pressure for admission. The State of New York opened the "Craig Colony for Epileptics" at Sonyea in 1895, and the institution is having a rapid development. Propositions are on foot for similar institutions in other states. Michigan is now building an institution at Lapeer to be known as the "Home for Feeble-Minded and Epileptics."

There is no doubt that the opening of a special department for children of this class will meet a public want, and it will undoubtedly increase the pressure for admission to the institution. We have probably not less than 1,000 epileptics in the State of Minnesota, of whom many would be glad to avail themselves of such an institution. A large proportion of these epileptics are able to contribute to their own support by labor and are glad to do so. The number of employes in the Ohio institution for epileptics, with 600 children, is reported to be only thirty-five, and one large ward is conducted by the inmates with the supervision of a single man.

We think that the legislature should now consider distinctly whether they are prepared to enter this field, for the reason that this action will definitely commit the state to a large and important work. If the state is to undertake this great work, we think that it will be the best policy for the state to establish a new and distinct institution.

We recommend that the legislature investigate thoroughly the institutions already established in other states before entering upon so large an undertaking.

THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The work of the State Public School has been seriously impeded during the past year by the prevalence of an epidemic which prevented both the reception and the placing out of the children. The number of children discharged or temporarily dismissed during the year ending July 31, 1896, was 239, as against 302 for the year ending July 31, 1895; and the number of children admitted during the year was only 130, as against 224-for the preceding year. The school employs two agents, who are constantly employed and are doing good work. Rigid quarantine regulations have been established for all children now received until their health and conditions have been demonstrated. It is believed that this will prevent epidemics hereafter.

The board of control ask for an appropriation for additional buildings. This enlargement this board hesitates to recommend. We are of the opinion that it will be possible to do the work of the school with its present facilities, if it is not interfered with by epidemics. The school is accumulating a considerable number of crippled children who cannot be readily placed in homes. We are inclined to favor the experiment of paying board for such children temporarily in families, as is done in Massachusetts, in the hope that homes can be found for them with those who will keep them.

THE STATE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The State Training School continues to increase in population. The number of inmates Nov. 30, 1896, was 376, as against 366 on Nov. 30, 1896; 349 Nov. 30, 1894, and 338 Nov. 30, 1893.

The school is now full, and the board of managers ask an appropriation to construct an additional cottage to accommodate fifty boys.

The establishment of the state agency by the legislature of two years ago has resulted very satisfactorily. The board of managers appointed Miss Grace Johnston as agent, and Miss Johnston has shown extraordinary capability and efficiency. As a result of her work, the board has been able to place discharged children much more satisfactorily and send out a larger number of children than The number of children discharged or temporarily dismissed during the year ending July 31, 1896, was 138, as against 88 for the year ending July 31, 1895, an increase of 50. Had these 50 children remained in the school, their maintenance would have cost the state \$7,500. In the State of Massachusetts in 1856, the average number of inmates of the state reform school was 569, or 990 in each million inhabitants; in 1866 the number had increased to 688, which, however, was only 705 in the million. In that year the legislature passed two bills providing for the probation system and the appointment of state agents, and the number of juvenile delinquents supported by the state decreased steadily until in 1886 it had reached the number of 254, or only 136 in the million. Since that time there has been a gradual increase, until in 1895 the state was supporting 375 inmates in two state reform schools and 325 boarded out in families, making a total of 700, a ratio of 283 in the million.

In Minnesota the number of inmates of the State Training School has been as follows: In 1868, 18, or 50 in the million; in 1876, 109, or 180 in the million; in 1886, 173, or 150 in the million; in 1891, 286, or 211 in the million; in 1896, 366, or 225 in the million. Our ratio of delinquent children supported by the state is still less than that of Massachusetts; but at the present rate of increase we shall soon overtake Massachusetts; but we should expect that Minnesota would have a smaller number of juvenile delinquents than Massachusetts. The census of 1890 showed that Minnesota had 1,041 prisoners in the state, a ratio of 800 in the million, while Massachusetts had 5,227, a ratio of 2,325 in the million, so that Massachusetts has three times as large a proportion of adult prisoners as Minnesota. If the relative proportion of juvenile delinquents in Minnesota as compared with Massachusetts corresponded with that of adult prisoners, we should have in the State Training School only 150 children instead of 375.

The reduction of the number of juvenile delinquents in Massachusetts has been accomplished partly by the operation of the state agency system, partly by the operation of the probation law, and partly by the extension of the practice of boarding out children in private families instead of committing them to institutions.

We are convinced that many children are sent to the State Training School who could be reclaimed without institutional treatment if Minnesota had a probation system similar to that of Massachusetts and Michigan. In Massachusetts the system was first tested in the large cities of the state; and we recommend the enactment of a probation law for juvenile delinquents to apply to cities having more than 50,000. The machinery for the operation of such a law already exists in the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, where the principles of a probation law are being partially carried out by the agents of the Minnesota Prison Association with the coöperation and approval of the courts, but without express warrant of law.

An appropriation of \$3,000 a year will be sufficient to try the experiment, and should it result in keeping twenty children out of the State Training School who would otherwise be committed, the state will save much more than this amount. The average stay of children in the State Training School is about eighteen months, and the cost is about \$150 annually per capita, or \$225 per child, which for twenty children would amount to \$4,500.

THE STATE REFORMATORY.

The Minnesota State Reformatory has developed slowly, on account of the failure of the criminal class to increase with any such rapidity as has been shown in the increase of the insane, as is indicated by the following statement:

Comparative Increase of State Convicts and State Insane Patients.

	Population.	Convicts.	Insane Patients.	to the Million.	to the Million
1866 1876		35 166	30 530	$\begin{array}{c} 116 \\ 259 \end{array}$	100 828
1886	1,190,000	387 576	1,465 2,918	326 355	1,231 1,789

It will be observed that in the last thirty years the ratio of the insane has increased eighteen-fold; while the ratio of the convicts has increased less than four-fold.

Owing to the growth of our cities and the development of mining industries in the state, there has been of late a more rapid growth of the convict population. The joint population of the State Prison and State Reformatory at the dates named was as follows: Nov. 30, 1893, 491, or 336 to the million; Nov. 30, 1894, 581, or 383 to the million; Nov. 30, 1895, 558, or 355 to the million; Nov. 30, 1896, 613, or 377 to the million. This is an increase of nearly eight per cent per annum. Should this rate of increase continue, as is probable, our present accommodations will soon be overtaxed.

As a matter of fact, for the past three years many prisoners have been sent to Stillwater who would have been sent to the St. Cloud reformatory except for the lack of adequate accommodations in the latter institution. This board is strongly in favor of the policy which we have advocated in our previous reports, namely, to make such appropriations for the State Reformatory as will enable the managers to do all of their building with the labor of the prisoners. The legislature of 1895 made an appropriation of \$40,000 towards the erection of a new cell wing, of which the walls are now up. The building is of granite taken from the reformatory quarry and is an excellent piece of work as far as completed.

This plan will solve the labor problem for that institution and will, at the same time, furnish suitable employment for the men.

We recommend further that these appropriations be made in such a way that the institution can receive credit for the actual value of the labor performed on its building on the books of the state auditor, in order that when the institution is completed the books of the state auditor may exhibit its entire cost.

The reformatory farm has been enlarged and the superintendent has worked as many men on the land as practicable. While this increases somewhat the risk of escapes, we believe that it is wise. If these young men are to practice self-control after their release, they must have some opportunity to practice it prior to their release, even though it may be at some increase of the risks of escapes.

After nine years of observation, we are convinced that the efficiency of the work would be increased if the state prison and the state reformatory were placed under one board of managers, with increased facilities for the interchange of prisoners. The present arrangement tends to a certain rivalry which is unfortunate. We believe that the two institutions ought to be operated in perfect harmony.

The workings of the State Reformatory in the matter of paroles have not been entirely satisfactory. During the seven years since the institution was opened 484 inmates have been paroled. Of these, 92, or 19 per cent, violated their first parole. Of these 92, 57 were brought back to the reformatory, of whom 22 were paroled the second time, of whom 9 broke their parole. Of these 9, 6 were brought back to the institution, of whom 2 were paroled the second time, and one of these again violated his parole. There are now at large 38 men who have broken their parole, for whom a reward is offered. There are still on parole 46 men, some of whom will doubtless break their parole, so that it may be assumed that out of the men paroled from the State Reformatory at least 20 per cent violate their parole. A considerable number of men who complied with the conditions of their parole during its continuance are

known to have violated it since that time; but, on the other hand, men may violate the letter of their parole by leaving their place of employment or going beyond the boundaries of the state who afterward lead orderly lives.

The results of the parole system at the State Prison have been more satisfactory. Out of 180 men paroled during the past four years, only 20 have violated the conditions of their parole, or about 11 per cent; and of these 20 men, only 3 are at large, the remainder having been returned to the prison to serve out their sentences.

Three facts should be kept in mind in order not to do injustice to the State Reformatory: First—The fact that all men sentenced to the reformatory are sentenced with the expectation that they will be paroled sooner or later, and in practice nearly all are so paroled; while at the State Prison this privilege is extended only to a selected portion of the men who are deemed especially fit for the privilege. Second—The number of men paroled from the prison has been much less than from the reformatory. The number of men paroled from the reformatory since its foundation has been 484, while the number from the State Prison has only been 180. Third—The fact that the inmates of the State Reformatory are a younger class of men who have less realization of the consequences of violating their parole. At the same time the fact remains that the results of the work of the State Reformatory have not entirely realized the anticipations of the friends of the institution.

The Minnesota prison agent acts for the State Prison and the State Reformatory jointly, but the work has now become too extensive to be carried on successfully by one man. We recommend, therefore, the employment of an additional agent for the State Reformatory. We are convinced that this agency is one of the most economical and useful forms of work which can be carried on by the state.

THE STATE PRISON.

The administration of the State Prison continues to be satisfactory. We believe that the discipline of this institution is equal to that of any similar institution in the United States. In 1895 two new prison wardens were appointed in the State of Indiana. The board of prison managers, desiring to send them where they could best inform themselves, after careful inquiry, sent them to Minnesota. As a result the prison system of Indiana has been modified in the direction pursued in Minnesota. Mr. Albert Garvin, late warden of the Minnesota State Prison, was secured as deputy warden for the Indiana Southern Prison. The Minnesota grade and

mark system was adopted, and the governor of Indiana has recently established a conditional pardon system on the same plan which was adopted by Gov. William R. Merriam in Minnesota in 1892. The Minnesota prison has been visited by numerous prison men from other states, all of whom have expressed their approval of the work done.

The parole system at the State Prison has worked satisfactorily, from the fact that the board of managers have exercised a wise discretion in paroling prisoners. They have adhered to the requirements of the law forbidding them to entertain petitions or to hear arguments from attorneys or friends of prisoners. Through the warden, they have made diligent inquiry into the past record of applicants for parole, and have endeavored to restrict this favor to men who give evidence of having developed such a character as would give reasonable assurance of their leading an honorable life. The record made by the paroled men proves that the work has been wisely done, and we believe that it has contributed much to the prevention of crime.

The parole system operates powerfully in two directions. First, the securing of employment in advance and the friendly supervision of the state agent prevents the discouragement to which discharged convicts are ordinarily liable, and, on the other hand, the liability to be returned without trial to serve out the sentence is a powerful incentive to self-restraint and good behavior.

From its inception the grade and mark system has greatly improved the discipline of the prison. Nearly every man who is eligible for parole makes a strenuous effort to maintain such a record as will convince the warden and the managers that he is fit to go at large; but the prison record is only one element in the problem of ascertaining a man's character. The professional criminal, known to be such, may maintain an absolutely clear prison record, while an accidental criminal, not hardened in wrong doing, but foolish and untrained, may be guilty of serious breaches of discipline before he learns to practice self-control.

The prison industries are operating more satisfactorily than formerly. The contract system has been entirely discarded and the piece price system has been substituted in the shoe shop, while the state account system is maintained in the twine shop. Since the substitution of new machinery, and the use of cheaper fiber, the twine shop is no longer run at a loss, but produces a revenue to the state.

The agitation in opposition to the employment of convicts on any kind of free productive labor still continues. All of the objectors concede that convicts should be employed, and nearly all of them concede that they should be employed at productive labor of some sort, but whenever any particular form of productive labor is introduced objection always arises from some quarter. It is urged that convicts must be employed on something which does not compete with free labor; but if they work at all they must compete with free labor. If a convict cooks his own food, sweeps his own cell, makes his own bed, cultivates a garden, or is employed on the erection of prison buildings, he does work for which free laborers might be employed, and to that extent comes into competition with free labor. There appears to be no possible way except for society to shoulder this burden together with the other burdens imposed upon it by crime and dependency, making the effort, however, to distribute this burden as equably as possible among the different industries affected.

Efforts have been made in some states to restrict the sale of prison made goods, but the courts have decided that such laws cannot operate to restrict the introduction and sale of prison made goods manufactured in other states. It becomes a question, therefore, whether we will forbid the sale of goods manufactured in our own state, while at the same time we are compelled to admit prison made goods from other states.

The prison managers ask for no appropriations from the legislature of 1897, except the standing appropriation of \$40,000 annually for the maintenance of the prison and the usual appropriation for extraordinary improvements and repairs.

FINANCES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The details of the financial operations of the state institutions will be found in the report of the secretary of this board, which follows. For convenience of reference we shall summarize the facts therein contained.

TABLE 1.—STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JULY 81, 1895, AND 1896.

Appropriations Years Ending July 31, 1895.	Special.	Current.	Totals.
St. Peter Hospital for Insane	\$21,000	\$169,400	\$190,400
Rochester Hospital for Insane	64,000	169,400	233,400
Fergus Falls Hospital for Insane	63,000	138,700	201,700
Total for insane	\$148,000	\$477,500	\$625,500
State Soldiers' Home	26,500	32,000	58,500
School for the Deaf	9,000	48,250	57,250
School for the Blind	5,600	16,650	22,250
School for Feeble-minded	18,600	75,470	94,070
School for Dependent Children	20,830	36,500	57,330
Training School	a 61,280	47,000	108 280
State Reformatory	34,200	44,760	78,960
State Prison	12,500	40,000	52,500
From insurance appropriation	6,287		6,287
Totals	\$342,797	\$818,130	\$1,160,927

Appropriations Year Ending July 81, 1896.	Special.	Current.	Totals.
St. Peter Hospital for Insane	\$20,700	\$191,211	\$211,911
Rochester Hospital for Insane	33,500	190,049	223,549
Fergus Falls Hospital for Insane	79,000	142,740	221,740
Total for insane	\$133,200	\$524,000	\$657,200
State Soldiers' Home	2,000	20,000	22,000
School for the Deaf	2,000	51,400	53,400
School for the Blind	6.600	19.350	25,950
School for Feeble-minded	59,000	85,500	144,500
School for Dependent Children	10,900	34,919	45,819
Training School	b 37,500	55,000	92,500
State Reformatory	21,800	46,900	68,700
State ReformatoryState Prison	52,500	63,000	115,500
From insurance appropriation	5,363		5,363
Totals	\$330,863	\$900,069	\$1,230,932
Grand totals for two years	\$673,660	\$1,718,199	\$2,391,859

a Includes \$50,000, paid on account of building certificates. b Includes \$25,000, paid on account of building certificates.

TABLE 1-Continued.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1896.	Special.	Current.	Totals.
Balauce from old appropriations, Aug. 1, 1894	\$198,935	\$110,110	\$309,045
Appropriated for year ending July 31, 1895	341,879	818,130	1,160,009
Reappropriated from miscellaneous receipts	140,609	128,271	268,880
Appropriated for year ending July 31, 1896	330,863	900,069	1,230,932
Reappropriated from miscellaneous receipts	92,067	103,080	195,147
Totals for the two years.	\$1,104,353	\$2,059,660	3,164,013
Appropriations canceled	6,284	54,885	61,169
ing July 31, 1896	979,928	1,926,808	2,906,736
Appropriations undrawn July 31, 1896	\$118,141	\$77,967	196,108

TABLE 2.
FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS JULY 81, 1896.

	Special	Current.	Totals.
Appropriations undrawn, as above	\$118,141	77,967 24.819	\$196,108
Miscellancous receipts not yet paid in	24,960 166,915	18,857	49,779 185,772
Total available resources Deduct accounts payable	\$310,016 30,723	\$121,643 81,537	\$431,659 112,260
Net available resources	\$279,293	\$40,106	\$319,399

TABLE 3. • APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1897.

Institutions.	Special.	Current.	Totals.
St. Peter State Hospital	\$5,000	\$176 000	\$181,000
Rochester State Hospital	5.000	186,400	191,400
Fergus Falls State Hospital	79,000	176,000	255,000
Total for insane	\$89,000	\$533,400	\$627,400
Soldiers' Home		20,000	20,000
School for the Deaf	2,000	52,500	57,500
School for the Blind	6,600	21,300	27,900
School for Feeble-minded	47,000	105,000	152,000
State Public School	10,900	34,000	44,900
State Training School	5,500	55,000	60,500
State Reformatory	1,800	46,900	48,700
State Prison	2,500	68,000	70,500
Totals.	\$165,300	\$941,100	\$1,109,400

ESTIMATES OF CURRENT EXPENSES.

The State Board of Corrections and Charities is accustomed to submit estimates of current expenses for the state institutions.

Two elements of uncertainty enter into such estimates: First, the probable number of inmates; second, the probable rate of expense.

In most cases our estimates of the probable number of inmates have proved reasonably correct, as is shown by the following comparison:

TABLE 4.

COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL NUMBER OF INMATES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1896.

(See Sixth Biennial Report, page 27.)

'Institutions.	Average Number as Estimated in 1894.	Actual Average Number, 1896.
St. Peter Hospital. Rochester Hospital. Fergus Falls Hospital.	1,000 1,100 790	968 1,127 761
Total insane State Soldiers' Home State Public School State Training School.	2,890 300 200 350	2,856 328 177 366
Total for the two schools	550 140 480	543 130 456
Total state convicts. Total except Institute for Defectives School for the Deaf School for the Blind School for Feeble-minded	620 4,360 188 53 475	586 4,313 148 45 445
Total for Institute for Defectives	716 5,076	638 4,951

The actual average number of inmates for the twelve months was 2.5 per cent less than the number estimated two years previous; but the falling off was chiefly in the Institute for Defectives, chiefly owing to the opening of a public school for the deaf in Minneapolis. Omitting the Institute for Defectives, the number estimated for in 1894 was 4,360; the actual number for the year ending July 31, 1896, was 4,314, a difference of only 1.1 per cent, which is sufficiently close for practical purposes.

ESTIMATES FOR 1895 TO 1897.

We present herewith the following estimates of the current expenses of the eleven state institutions subject to our supervision for the two years ending July 31, 1897:

TABLE 5.—ESTIMATE OF CURRENT EXPENSES FOR THE

Estimated Current Expenses per Inmate, Exclusive

YEAR ENDING JULY 81, 1898.	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester.	Hospital at Fergus Falls.	Hospital at Anoka.	Total Insane.
alaries and wages	\$60.00	\$54,00	\$60.00	\$105.00	\$60.0
Tood	47.00	45.00	46.00	50.00	47.0
Hothing and bedding	15.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	15.5
Fuel and lights		24.00 2.00	29.00 2.00	45.00 5.00	27.0 2.0
Furniture and household supplies	6.00	6.00	6.00	10.00	6.0
Repairs (ordinary)	10.00	10.00	10.00	25.00	10.8
arm, garden, stock and grounds	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	5.0
xpenses not classified	10.00	10.40	10.00	80.00	10.8
ndustrial training and good conduct	•••••				
Gross current expensesEstimated miscellaneous receipts	\$180.00 4.00	\$171.40 5.00	\$183.00 4.00	\$300.00	\$181.3 4.0
Net estimated expenses, per inmate	\$176,00	\$166,40	\$179.00	\$300,00	\$179.3
Same, per week Estimated average number of inmates		8.20 1,120	3.48 1,000	5.75 150	8, 270
Total estimated current expenses Deduct standing appropriation	\$176,000.00 140,000.00	\$186, 400.00 140, 000.00	\$179,000.00 25,000.00	\$45,000.00	\$586, 400 . 0 305, 900 . 0
Deduct U.S. appropriation (estimated)					
Additional appropriation needed	\$36,000.00	\$46,400.00	\$154,000.00	\$45,000.00	\$281,400.0
Estimated school town son coults	l		Ì		
Estimated school term, per capita				***************************************	********
stimated average number, school term					
- ,					
YEAR ENDING JULY 81, 1899.		}			
alaries and wages	\$60.00	\$54.00	\$60.00	\$70.00	\$60.0
Food		45.00	46.00	50.00	47.0
Clothing and bedding	15.00 25.00	15.00 24.00	15.00 29.00	18.00 80.00	16.0 26.0
Medical supplies	20.00	24.00	29.00	8.00	20.0
urniture and household supplies	6.00	6.00	6.00	9.00	6.0
Repairs (ordinary)	10.00	10,00	10.00	18.00	10.5
farm, garden, stock and grounds	5.50	5.00	5.00	8.00	5.5
Expenses not classified	10.00	10.40	10.00	18.00	10.0
namental statistick and Rood Conduct					
Gross current expenses Estimated miscellaneous receipts	\$180.00 4.00	\$171.40 5.00	\$183.00 4.00	\$224.00 2.50	\$188.0 4.0
Net estimated expenses, per inmate	\$176,00	\$166.40	\$179.00	\$221.50	\$179.0
same, per week	3.88	3.20	8.43	4.25	8.4
Estimated average number of inmates	1,000	1,120	1,000	400	8, 520
Total estimated current expenses Deduct standing appropriation	140,000.00	\$186, 400.00 140, 000.00	\$179,000.00 25,000.00	\$88,600.00	\$630,000.0 805,000.0
Deduct U.S. appropriation (estimated)		·····	ļ		
Additional appropriation needed	\$36,000.00	\$46.400.00	\$154,000.00	\$88,600.00	\$325,000.0
Patternated school towns was south					ĺ
Stimated school term, per capita lame, per week Estimated average number, school term	······			••••••	
			1		

TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1898, AND JULY 31, 1899.

of Lands, Buildings and Extraordinary Repairs.

Soldiers'		re for Defi r Faribaul		School for	CORRECT	IONAL INSTI	TUTIONS.	
Home at Minne- apolis.	School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble- Minded.	Dependent Children at Owatonna.	State Training School at Red Wing.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater.	Totals.
\$48.00	\$130.00	\$166.00	\$68.00	\$64.00	\$50.00	\$185.00	\$87.00	\$ 68.00
55.00	52.00	70.00	45.00	88.00	88.00	45.00	45.00	46.00
22.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	22.00	14.00	25.00	10.00	15.00
25.00	40.00	50.00	26.00	27.00	22.00	80.00	22.00	25.0
5.00	.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	.50	2.00	2.00	2.0
5.00	6.00	12.00	8.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	5.0
12.00	8.00	20.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	8.0
3.00	4.00	10.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	1.00	5.0
20.00	12.50	27.00	10.00	10.00	8.50	32.00	25.00	11.0
	20.00	14.00	2.00		8.00	80.00	29.00	5.0
\$198.00	\$275.00	\$875.00	\$179.00	\$181.00	\$152.00	\$815.00	\$230.00	\$190.0
	10.00	10.00	4.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	144.00	12.9
\$193.00	\$265.00	\$365,00	\$175.00	\$180.00	8148.00	\$300.00	\$86.00	\$177.10
8.70 850	5.08 180	7.00 55	8.85 600	8.20 200	2.84 385	5.75 150	500°	5, 690
67,500.00 82,500.00	\$47,700.00 85,000.00	\$20,000.00 12,000.00	\$105,000.00 45,000.00	\$36,000.00 15,000.00	\$57,000.00 \$5,000.00	\$45,000.00 15,000.00	\$48,000.00 40,000.00	\$1,007,600.00 584,500.00
85,000.00							8,000.00	88,000.00
••••••	\$12,700.00	\$8,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$21,000.00	\$22.000. 00	\$30,000.00		\$435,100.00
	\$205.00	\$274. 00			, i			
************************	\$205.00 5.25	7.00						
•••••	218	78.00			••••••			• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
				=====				
\$4 8.00	\$125.00	\$160.00	\$68.00	\$64.00	\$50.00	\$110.00	\$87.00	\$68.0
55.00	52.00	68.00	45.00	38.00	88.00	45.00	45.00	46.0
22.00	2.00 40.00	4.00	5.00	22.00	14.00	22.00	10.00	15.0 25.0
25.00 8.00	.50	48.00 2.00	26.00 2.00	27.00 2.00	21.00 .50	24.00 2.00	22.00 2.00	20.0
5.00	6.00	12.00	8.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	5.0
12.00	8.00	20.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	8.0
8.00	4.00	10.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	5.00	1.00	5.0
20.00	12.50	27.00	10.00	10.00	8.50	27.00	25.00	10.5
	20.00	14.00	2.00		8.00	81.00	29.00	5.0
\$198.00	\$270.00 10.00	\$365.00 10.50	\$179.00 4.00	\$181.00 1.00	\$151.00 4.00	\$275.00 15.00	\$280.00 144.00	\$189.50 12.40
\$193.00	\$260.00	\$354.50	\$175.00	\$180.00	\$147.00	\$260.00	\$86.00	\$177.1
8.70 3 50	5.00 170	6.80 60.00	600	200	2.82 895	190	500	5,985
67, 500. 00	\$49,400.00	\$21,800.00	\$105,000.00	\$36,000.00	\$58,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$48,000.00	\$1,060,200.0
82,500.00	85,000.00	12,000.00	45,000.00	15,000.00	85,000.00	15,000.00	40,000.00	584,500.0
85,000.00		12,000.00	40,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	10,000.00	8,000.00	88,000.00
	\$14,400.00	\$9,300.00	\$60,000.00	\$21,000.00	\$23,000.00	\$35,000.00		\$487,700.00
•••••	\$202.00	\$266.00						
•••••	5.20 227	6.80				•••••		
	1 22/	80	1	•				

TABLE 6.

COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL CURRENT EXPENSES 1895-96.

Institutions.	As Estimated in 1894.	Actual Expenses in 1896.	Per Cent More or Less Than Estimated.
St. Peter Hospital	\$176,000	\$183,954	
Rochester Hospital	186,400	186,400	
Fergus Falls Hospital	161,600	162,808	
Total for insane	\$524,000	\$533,162	1.8 per cent more.
Soldiers' Home	60,000	65,345	8.9 per cent more.
School for the Deaf	51,400	44,279	14.5 per cent less.
School for the Blind	19,350	18,960	2.0 per cent less.
School for Feeble-minded	85,500	82,888	3.0 per cent less.
State Public School	34,000	36,813	8.4 per cent more.
Reform School	52,500	54,084	3.0 per cent more.
State Reformatory	46,900	45,082	4.0 per cent less.
State Prison	72,000	61,322	19.0 per cent less.
Totals	\$945,650	\$941,965	0.4 per cent less.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

The foregoing estimates are the result of careful study, based on the experience of the past ten years.

The following is a statement of the amount thus estimated compared with the amount appropriated by the legislature of 1893, for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1897:

TABLE 7.

COMPARISON OF CURRENT EXPENSE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1896-7, WITH ESTIMATES FOR 1897-9.

Institutions.	Appropriated	Estimated for		
INSTITUTIONS	for 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	
St. Peter Hospital	\$176,000	\$176,000	\$176,000	
Rochester Hospital	186,400	186,400	186,400	
Fergus Falls Hospital	176,000	179,000	179,000	
Anoka Hospital		45,000	88,600	
Total for insane	\$538,400	\$586,400	\$630,000	
Soldiers' Home	20,000	32,500	32 500	
School for the Deaf	52,500	47,700	49,400	
School for the Blind	21,300	20,000	21,300	
School for Feeble-minded	105,000	105,000	105,000	
School for Dependent Children	34,000	36,000	38,000	
Reform School	55,000	57,000	58,000	
State Reformatory	46,900	45,000	50,000	
State Prison.	68,000	40,000	40,000	
Totals	\$941,100	\$969,600	\$1,022,200	

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

TABLE 8.—PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF CURRENT

(See Sixth Biennial

		Hospitals for Insane.				Soldiers'
	Year Ending July 81.	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester.	Hospital at Fergus Falis.	Total Insane.	Home at Minne- apolis.
Attendance, salaries and wages.	. 1398	\$52.20	\$46.80	\$81.10	\$54.70	\$81.90
	1894	62.90	50.10	71.40	58.70	58.80
	1895	66.10	49.50	78.50	60.60	50.30
	1896	67.60	58.50	66.70	61.80	51.80
Food		51.60 50.00 50.50 47.10	46.50 41.10 44.20 42.30	51.50 56.30 50.00 45.90	49.10 47.20 47.80 44.90	81.90 64.40 66.40 58.20
Clothing and Bedding	. 1898	15.20	18.70	17.00	14.70	29.40-
	1894	17.20	11.90	18.41	15.00	26.10
	1895	18.80	8.20	24.50	15.80	25.80-
	1896	17.90	12.89	16.10	15.40	28.60
Fuel and lights	. 1898	28.70	24.20	89.40	27.80	36.40
	1894	27.40	24.10	40.80	28.80	24.20
	1895	25.50	19.50	86.20	25.20	20.40
	1896	28.10	22.80	40.90	27.80	28.40
Medical supplies	. 1893	2.20	1.10	2.30	1.60	5.50
	1894	8.80	1.40	2.10	2.30	3.60
	1895	8.80	1.60	2.70	2.40	3.20
	1896	8.06	1.90	1.70	2.20	3.80
Furniture, etc	. 1893	7.60	5.70	6.10	6.50	4.40-
	1894	7.00	5.30	10.90	6.90	8.40-
	1895	6.80	5.90	9.40	7.00	4.80-
	1896	7.80	8.30	8.50	8.00	4.10-
Repairs, ordinary	. 1898	9.90	12.90	85.30	14.20	3.30
	1894	10.20	14.70	21.60	14.20	18.70
	1895	6.40	18.60	13.50	11.10	5.70
	18 9 6	12.10	16.80	16.00	15.00	21.60
Farm, garden, stock and ground	1893	3.50	5.10	4.90	4.40	4.80
	1894	5.20	4.40	6.50	5.10	2.80
	1895	5.90	4.80	5.70	5.00	2.90
	1896	6.10	8.80	2.60	4.10	2.50
Industrial expenses and good conduct	i					
All other expenses	. 1893	8.90	9.50	24.40	11.00	15.50
	1894	9.50	8.60	18.80	10.80	11.60
	1895	9.20	7.70	18.00	10.40	11.60
	1896	9.98	9.00	15.70	11.10	20.30
Gross current expenses	. 1893	\$179.80	\$165.00	\$262.00	\$182.00	\$262.60
	1894	192.70	161.60	246.80	188.50	218.10
	1895	192.00	155.00	233.70	184.80	191.10
	1896	194.80	170.80	214.20	190.30	218.80
Deduct miscellaneous receipts	. 1893 1894 1895 1896	4.20 4.30 4.50 4.30	4.40 3.80 4.30 5.30	.50 .10 .80	3.80 3.40 3.50 3.60	
Net current expenses	. 1898	\$175.60	\$160.60	\$262.00	\$178.20	\$262.60
	1894	188.40	157.80	246.30	185.10	218.10
	1895	187.50	150.70	233.60	181.30	191.10
	1896	190.00	165.50	213.90	186.70	218.80
Average number of inmates	. 1893	962.6	1,106.6	263.4	2,832.7	177.4
	1894	952.0	1,106.3	442.7	2,501.0	275.0
	1895	970.2	1,148.2	558.2	2,676.6	825.0
	1896	968.0	1,126.7	761.1	2,855.8	805.7
Net current expense, based or school term averages	1 . 1893 1894 1895					
Average number of pupils (school term)	1896 1 . 1893 1894 1895					
	1896					

BIENNIAL REPORT-STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES.

EXPENSES FOR FOUR YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1896.

Report, pp. 32, 33.)

	FABIBAULT.		School for	CORREC	TIONAL INST	ITUTIONS.	
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble Minded.	Dependent Children at Owatonna.	State Training School at Red Wing.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater.	Totals.
\$146.40	\$191.70	\$76.30	\$66.30	\$56.10	\$137.00	\$116.00	\$69.
187.80	173.80	76.80	64.10	53.30	147.30	88.00	69.
134.80	179.60	71.70	67.20	48.50	159.60	82.90	68.
160.20	178.80	75.20	79.00	50.80	144.00	82.90 87.70	70.
58.80	69.80	41.40	89.50	96 90	40.00	F9 00	1 40
54.10	76.30	41.40 41.80	81.20	85.30 83.70	49.20 51.60	58.00 45.40	. 49.
58.70	79.20	45.70	87.00	81.70	60.50	46.60	48.
51.10	80.00	44,60	89.80	29.60	49.80	42.40	44.
		l		1	1	l	1
8.00	.80	6.60	24.70	13.50	86.20	12.70	15. 14.
2.10 4.40	8.70 2.40	1.10 8.80	21.40 80.80	12.50 11.00	29.00 24.90	18.00	14.
1.80	4.80	8.20	26.20	15.10	88.90	7.80 7.60	14.
		1			1 .	1	1
58.50	66.40	26.50	88.40	25.50	42.80	84.00	80.
47.60 42.50	52.80 49.60	88.10 26.60	27.80 25.40	23.40 22.70	54.20 33.70	22.10	29.
47.00	75.00	24.60	81.80	17.80	29.80	16.40 21.10	25 27
		1	ļ]	l
.80	2.00	1.70	1.40	.40	1.60	2.80	1.
.40 .70	1.20 2.00	1.80 1.40	1.40 2.60	.60	2.20	2.50	2 2
.30	1.70	1.20	8.60	.50	2.50 2.00	8.00 1.90	2
	1	10	0.00	. 20	2.00	1.50] -
9.90	17.10	9.20	6.00	8.10	7.50	4.20	6.
7.80	12.70	9.50	6.10	2.70	6.00		6.
11.40 5.00	17.10 13.00	8.20 7.90	6.50 6.80	4.10 7.20	14.10 7.40	8.90	6,
5.00	10.00	1.50	(0.00	1.20	7.40	4.10	· '
45.40	61.20	8,20	4.80	10.40	1.80	4.10	12.
2.60	18.70	6.70	1.50	6.50	.70 1.00	8.90	11.
2.40 5.20	19.80 20.90	4.60	8.00 2.60	8.90	1.00	6.00	8.
8.20	20.90	7.20	2.00	9.40	7.00	4.40	12.
6.60	8.90	5.40	11.50	9.90	2.50	1.10	5.
8.50	7.00	4.10	10.80	4.80	5.80	.70	4.
2.60 8.50	10.90 12.40	7.20 8.10	15.20 12.00	6.60 9.50	5.10 20.90	.80 .80	5.
		0.10	12.00	0.00	20.30		
80.00	26.70	8.20		8.70	23.60	28.80	5.
22.10	26.10	1.90		5.20	88,10	27.60 28.70	5.
17.10 21.40	14.40 13.00	1.00 1.50		4.80 4.70	31.50 82.10	28.70 29.00	4.
	10.00	1.00		20	02.10	23.00	•
19.40	80.20	9.50	12.20	10.40	87.90	21.00	18.
18.20	25.70 28.20	10.80	10.00	9.90	27.80	21.00	12.
16.60 17.30	81.80	12.00 11.10	9.80 8.70	9.10 7.70	29.90 33.30	19.00 26.40	12. 13.
			!				
\$372.80	\$474.80	\$188.00	\$199.30	\$168.30	\$339.60	\$277.20	\$208
290.70 291.20	898.00 402.70	191.60 182.20	174.30 197.50	152.60 142.90	857.20 362.80	227.20	202 195
312.80	429.90	189.60	210.00	152.20	859.70	215.10 225.40	208
			[1			ŀ
19.60	9.60	4.00	2.90	5.50	48.20	108.80	14.
18.90 11.40	26.80 15.10	4.70	.90 2.70	2.20 3.80	43.70	100.10 72.80	15. 12.
12.80	10.40	3.40 3.60	1.30	4.50	59.40 18.70	90.90	12
							l
\$353.20 271.80	\$465.20 871.20	\$184.00 187.00	\$196.40 173.40	\$162.80 150.40	\$291.40	\$168.90	\$ 194. 187.
279.80	887.60	178.80	191.80	139.60	813.50 303.40	127.00 142.30	183
800.00	419.50	186.00	208.70	147.70	846.00	134.50	191
186.0	88.5	81 9 .5	189.0	297.5	138.8	830.5	8,904
160.0	41.0	341.6	168.4	319.6	186.7	469.8	4, 412
169.4	41.9	422.0	189.0	856.5	120.7	506.7	4,807
147.6	45.2	445.5	176.5	866.2	180.3	455.9	4,928
\$238.0	\$386.0	\$177.0	1				1
199.0	278.0	183.0					
203.0	282.0	174.0			***************************************		
218.0	288. 0	180.0		ļ			
	FO 0	881.0					
200 0						·	
202.0 219.0	58.0 55.0	848.0					l
202.0 219.0 282.0 203.0	55.0 58.0 58.0 66.0	848.0 433.0 461.0					

TABLE 9.

ESTIMATE OF CURRENT EXPENSES FOR THREE YEARS COMPARED WITH EXPERIENCE FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS.

YEARS.	Estimated Population of the State.	Average Number of Inmates of the State Correctional and Charitable Institutions.	Number of Inmates for Each Million Inhabitants.	Total Valuation of Taxable Property in the State.	Amount Expended for Current Expenses of State Corr. ctional and Charitable Institutions.	Bate of these Expenses on All Taxable Property in the State.	Amount Expended for Each Inhabitant of the State.	Amount Expended for Each Inmate Maintained
1879-79. 1879-80. 1881-82. 1882-82. 1882-82. 1882-82. 1884-82. 1884-82. 1887-82. 1887-82. 1887-82. 1887-83. 1887-84. 1887-94. 1888-94. 1888-94. 1888-94.	735, 000 836, 733 836, 733 836, 733 836, 000 1, 135, 000 1, 135, 000 1, 255, 000 1, 255, 000 1, 455, 000 1, 455, 000 1, 455, 000 1, 573, 738 1, 573, 738 1, 573, 738 1, 573, 738	11111111111111111111111111111111111111	11111111444444444444444444444444444444	\$242, 000, 000 286, 000, 000 2871, 1196, 000 271, 1196, 000 281, 182, 000 284, 459, 000 442, 873, 000 556, 196, 000 556, 196, 000 687, 460, 000 688, 994, 000	2824 880 243, 800 274, 770 274, 770 274, 770 274, 770 283, 890 883, 890 885, 750 885, 890 771, 100 871, 870 871, 870 870 871, 870 871, 870 871, 870 871, 870 871, 870 871, 870 871, 870	1.00 mills 1.04 mills 1.04 mills 1.04 mills 1.07 mills 1.17 mills 1.18 mills 1.19 mills 1.19 mills 1.17 mills 1.18 mills 1.18 mills 1.18 mills 1.18 mills 1.18 mills 1.18 mills 1.19 mills	88 cents 81 cents 82 cents 83 cents 83 cents 81 cents 81 cents 82 cents 83 cents 84 cents 85 cents 85 cents 86.1 cents 86.1 cents 86.1 cents	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
1896-97. 1897-18 1898-90	1, 680, 000 1, 735, 000 1, 790, 000	5, 400 5, 680 5, 970	8, 274 8, 274 8, 224	645, 000, 000 650, 000, 000 655, 000, 000	980, 100 1, 007, 600 1, 060, 200	1.52 mills 1.55 mills 1.62 mills	58.3 cents 58.1 cents 59.2 cents	182 177 178

a In this table, earnings of convicts and miscellaneous receipts are deducted. b For eight months. c Adding 50 per cent to the expenses for eight months.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS, ETC.

The State Board of Corrections and Charities has not been accustomed to offer estimates of its own for the amount required for buildings, etc., for the several institutions under our supervision; but having furnished the fullest information possible as to the amounts asked by the several boards of trustees, we have left it to the legislature to decide between the claims of the several institutions.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR 1898-9.

The special appropriations asked from the legislature of 1897 by the several boards of trustees are as follows:

TABLE 10.

Institutions.	Trustees' Esti- mate for Buildings, Etc.	Our Estimate for Extraor- dinary Repairs and Improvements.	Total Special Appropria- tions Asked.
St. Peter Hospital	\$103,000	\$10,000	\$113,000
Rochester Hospital	58 000	10,000	68,000
Fergus Falls Hospital	151,000	10 000	161,000
Anoka Hospital	313,000	2 000	315,000
Total for insane	\$625,000	\$32,000	\$657,000
Soldiers' Home		5,000	5,000
School for the Deaf	25,100	4,000	29,100
School for the Blind	2,300	1,600	3,900
School for Feeble-minded	108,500	5,000	113,500
State Public School	40,800	3,600	44,400
State Reform School	69,000	5,000	74,000
State Reformatory	116,000	3,600	119,600
State Prison		3,000	3,000
Totals	\$986,700	\$62,800	\$1,049,500

Ordinary repairs are paid from the current expense appropriations.

		TAI	BLE	11.					
SPECIAL	APPROPRIATIONS	ASKED	AND	GRANTED	IN	1891,	1893	AND	1895.

Institutions.	Asked in 1891.	Granted in 1891.	Asked in 1893.	Granted in 1898.	Asked in 1895.	Granted in 1895.
St. Peter Hospital	\$81,000	\$27,800	\$28, 100	\$28, 100	\$77,600	\$ 57 , 7 0
Rochester Hospital	115,000	88,000	161,500	101,500	94,000	117,50
Fergus Falls Hospital	316, 000	218,000	899,600	216, 000	258, 500	171, 000
Total for insane	\$462,000	\$288, 300	\$589, 200	\$345,600	\$430, 100	\$346, 200
Soldiers' Home	152,000	109,000	8,000	28,000	4,000	53,50
School for the Deaf	60,000	60,000	14,000	19,000	10,000	14,000
School for the Blind	1,000	1,000	11, 200	2,600	16,900	17, 20
School for Feeble-minded	71,000	8,000	83, 200	78, 700	111,500	86, 10
State Public School	81,500	88, 500	35, 260	39, 760	41, 250	41,68
State Reform School	1,500	a 1,500	10,000	15,000	76,000	b 30,56
State Reformatory	810,666	14, 200	105, 900	86, 200	177,600	76, 00
State Prison	82, 500	247, 500	10,000	7,000	5,000	74,00
Totals	\$1, 122, 166	a \$753,000	\$861,760	\$561,860	\$872, 350	\$789, 24

a Not including \$150,000 guaranteed appropriation, to be paid if necessary.

On page 41 is a statement of the purposes for which special appropriations are asked.

The following is a comparison of the amount thus requested, with the expenditures of the state for like purposes during the past sixteen years:

TABLE 12.

AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR LANDS, BUILDINGS, ETC., FOR CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Years.	Amount Expended for Buildings, Etc.	Rate of these Ex- penditures on All Taxable Property in the Stote.	Amount Expended for Each In- habitant of the State
1878–79	\$87,350	.36 mills	12 cents
1879-80	73,050	.29 mills	9 cents
1880-81	113,200	.44 mills	14 cents
1881-82	170,000	.63 mills	18 cents
1882–83	116,650	.37 mills	12 cents
1883-84	180,750	.55 mills	17 cents
1884-85	144,950	.37 mills	14 cents
1885–86	143,650	.36 mills	12.5 cents
1886–87	180,850	.41 mills	15.2 cents
1887–88	175,200	.36 mills	14.3 cents
1888–89	335,673	.60 mills	26.6 cents
1889–90	359,855	.65 mills	27.6 cents
1890–91	306,065	.52 mills	27.6 cents
1891–92	431,420	.72 mills	30.6 cents
1892–93	296,920	.47 mills	20.3 cents
1893-94	367,000	.57 mills	24.2 cents
1894–95	426,980	.67 mills	27.1 cents
1895–96	379,383	.59 mills	23.3 cents

b Not including \$75,000 paid in 1895 and 1896 on the \$150,000 guarantee appropriation of 1891.

TABLE 13.

SUMMARY OF THE TRUSTEES! ESTIMATE OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, TO BE ASKED FOR THE STATE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, FOR 1897-1899.

		H08PIT.	HOSPITALS FOR INBANE.	SANE.		S'ldiers' Home	TUTI TUTI	S'idiers, INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES Home	FECTIVES LT.	School for De-	CORRECT	CORRECTIONAL INSTITC- TIONS.	STITC-	
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital st Rochester	Hospital at Fergus Falls.	Hospital at Anoka.	Total Insane.		School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for Fe'ble- Mindel.	pendent Children at Owa- tonna.	State Training School at Red Wing	Reformatory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Still- water.	Torals.
For new buildings	*	\$20,000	\$17	\$313,000	\$507,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$1,000	\$105,000	\$25,000				\$817,000
Totals for buildings	\$88,000	\$20,000	\$141,000	\$313,000	\$557,000	\$557,000 \$18,000	\$18,000		\$105,000	\$26,500	£48, 500	\$ 115,000		\$871,500
Fer purchasing land For outside improvements. For lighting and heating	10,000	4,000	10,000		25,000 27,500 25,000		4,25 000 850 850	08	4, 250 2, 000 800 850	8, 500	7,500			7,78,98,9,78 9,88,09,09,09,09,09,09,09,09,09,09,09,09,09,
For library For state agency For revolving fund For furniture, etc.								1,500				1,000		1,1,1,000 1,000 1,500 1,500
Totals	\$108,000	\$58,000	\$151,000	\$818,000	\$625,000 \$25,100		£25, 100	\$2,800	\$108,500	\$40,800	\$69,000	\$116,000		\$986, 700
For extraordinary repairs and improvements recommended by the State Board of Corrections and Charities for 1897-38	5,000	2,000	5,000		15,000	88 , 500	3,000	008	2, 500	1,800	2, 500	1,800	\$ 1, 500	80,400
mended by the State Board of Corrections and Charities for 1898-99	2,000	5,000	5,000	2,000	17,000	2, 500	2,000	800	2,500	1,800	2,500	1,800	1, 500	82, 400
Grand total	\$118,000	\$68,000	\$161,000	\$315,000	\$315,000 \$657,000 \$5,000	\$6,000	\$29, 100	83 , 900	\$118,500	\$44,400	\$74,000	\$119,600	\$3,000	\$3,000 \$1,049,500

DETAILS OF THE TRUSTEES' ESTIMATES FOR SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

ST. PETER STATE HOSPITAL.

Enlarging and furnishing dining-rooms with provision of freight elevator, etc	\$23,000
Changing carpenter shop into laundry and providing washroom	2,000
Building carpenter and paint shop	5,000
ing same, including new roof	15,000
Corridor to connect kitchen with dining-room	2,000
Repairs to steam plant	10,000 10.000
Repairs, floors, ceilings and outside buildings	18,000
New roof, nurses' dormitory and repairs north detached ward	13,000
Slaughter house and feed stable	5,000

\$103,000

Hon. T. H. Titus, secretary of the board of trustees, writes: "I have visited St. Peter again, looking quite thoroughly over the needs as to repairs, plumbing, etc. I am more impressed than ever that the present conditions are a constant menace to health. The plaster in many places is working loose and must be replaced, or is liable to hurt some one in falling."

Extract from Supt. H. A. Tomlinson's biennial report:

In beginning a statement of the needs of this hospital, I cannot do better than quote the following paragraph from my report of two years ago:

"An institution for the insane, in the nature of things, is never completed, and aside from the ordinary repairs required, the time comes, especially in buildings as old as those at St. Peter, when more or less radical changes have to be made to meet modern conditions. Since these buildings were put up there has been a revolution in the heating, plumbing, and sanitary arrangements of large buildings."

This work has been begun with the curtailed appropriations made for the purpose two years ago, but the amounts were so small that very little progress has been made.

Since my last blennial report the plaster has been gradually giving away in the center building and south wing, so that it will all have to be removed from the ceilings, as it is a menace to life, and the whole of the chapel ceiling will have to be removed for the same reason. The floors throughout the house are also giving away, and besides being unsightly are a menace to the health and well being of the patients, acting, as they do, as a constant source of supply of infective material which the known habits of consumptive and filthy patients supply, and which has during many years been washed into the constantly widening cracks and apertures in the floors and around the doors of the rooms in the wards.

The walls, roofs and cornices of the main buildings are also in sore need of repairs and paint, and the stone work needs repairing and repainting. When it is taken into consideration that no repairs have been made either in or on these buildings since they were built, it seems to me that we have a right to ask for consideration of our needs, and it is no more than fair that means to meet them should be provided.

Certain changes and improvements are imperatively demanded in the culinary department of this hospital, which are and have been apparent to the board for some time. We are preparing food for 1,200 people, with facilities hardly equal to the proper provision for half that number, and with utensils

very old and entirely out of date.

Admitting, as every one must, that the proper provision of food cannot be accomplished with inadequate and imperfect means, it ought not to be necessary to do more than designate the proper means to accomplish this purpose, because the need is apparent to any one who has seen our kitchen and

Unfortunately, to make the necessary changes other departments must also be remodeled, and we are so situated that unless all of these changes can be made at once, it would be impossible and useless to make any of them. In order to transfer the kitchen and bakery to the ground floor, which is conceded to be the proper place for them, the laundry will have to be transferred to the present carpenter shop, to which building will have to be added a washroom.

A carpenter and paint shop combined will have to be built, and I believe this can be best and most conveniently done by duplicating the present building occupied by the steward's office and storeroom, especially on account of convenience in supplying heat and power and closer proximity to the wards. This change will be especially advantageous because the employment of patients in mending and making furniture, as well as aiding the carpenter in other ways, has during the past two years become so great a factor in the provision of employment for convalescent patients, as well as in conserving the economical care of furniture and buildings. All the room in the present paint shop is needed by the mattress maker and shoemaker, and even then they will be crowded.

It is known to the board that the changes in plumbing and the provision of adequate means for bathing our patients has necessitated such a rearrangement of the room in the wards as to require the provision of a single dining-room on each flat for all the patients on the flat.

This provision, which was made experimentally two years ago for the reception flat on the south side, has been such an unqualified success, both from the standpoint of economy and administration, that we feel confident of the success of the plan for the whole house. We will have all of the advantages with none of the disadvantages of the congregate dining-room; all of the patients, without regard to their condition, will be cared for in one dining-room on each flat, and these dining-rooms will be only about a hundred feet from the kitchen. We have already established this system even with our inadequate facilities, although we cannot care for all the patients in our overcrowded wards.

The addition of sixty feet to the wing at present used for this purpose on each side of the house would give us abundant room, and also a lobby for a freight elevator upon which the food cars can be hoisted to each floor, as well as room for clothes bins, which are sorely needed, to store the clothing before

it is taken to the laundry.

With the rearrangement described we could also do away with the kitchens in the detached wards and cook the food for the whole institution in one place. It will be seen from the description given of these changes that each one of them depends on the other, and that not any one of them would be available alone.

The recommendation concerning the north detached ward building is again made, as is also that for an appropriation for a slaughter house and feeding stable. The appropriation for this purpose by the last legislature having been inadequate, has been left untouched.

The amount provided for replumbing the house has not been sufficient. even for the wards, because of the great amount of reconstruction necessary to put in the new work, so that the center building and detached wards are still unprovided for. To complete this work properly will require almost as much as has been expended, not so much on account of the labor and material for plumbing, but because of the changes in the construction of the buildings required to meet the needs of modern sanitation. The appropriation for the heating plant having been curtailed, the remodeling of the north wing and center building and north detached ward, according to the plans adopted, remains undone and will require a new appropriation for the purpose.

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

Electric plant and buildings. New boilers. Plumbing Seating and furnishing chapel. Purchase of 160 acres of land.	7,500 15,000 1,500
FERGUS FALLS STATE HOSPITAL.	\$58,000
East detached ward, with corridors. Carpenter shop. Cold storage. Piggery Laundry enlargement. Stand pipe for water works.	\$120,000 10,000 8,000 1,000 2,000 10,000
	\$151,000

Supt. Geo. O. Welch, M. D., writes: "We shall certainly be obliged to relieve the overcrowded condition of the other hospitals as fast as our buildings are completed, so that if the legislature grants us an appropriation for the east detached wing, our total population at the time it is occupied cannot be very much under 1,200 patients."

FOURTH STATE HOSPITAL.

The commission appointed to locate the fourth state hospital and to make estimates for its cost submits the following estimates:

Hospital group, including corridors and administration building	\$243,680
Kitchen, bakery, etc	21,809
Steward's office and storage building	12.800
Laundry	13,355
Engine and boiler room building	16,400
Cold storage building.	7.640
Two groups of buildings for chronic insane	270,500
Two buildings for convalescents.	85,000
Two buildings for infirmary wards	62,000
One building for criminals.	74,000
One building for contagious diseases	6,500
Two buildings for employes.	38,000
Two farm cottages.	30,000
One barn	5,000
One cottage fer superintendent	5,000
One water tower	6,000
One amusement hall and gymnasium.	47,000
One chapel	18,000
Sewerage	6,000
Tunnel	5,500
Boilers and machinery for engine room.	14,000
Doners and machinery for engine room	12,000

\$988,184

The commission recommends that the legislature make a sufficient appropriation to build the administration building and the four hospital wards, steward's office, store building, boiler and engine room, kitchen, bakery, laundry and barn. These should be entirely completed before a patient is admitted into the institution.

The cost of these buildings will be \$313,044.

THE STATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The trustees of the State Soldiers' Home ask for no special appropriations aside from the usual appropriation for extraordinary improvements and repairs.

THE MINNESOTA INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES.

School for the Deaf.

For new smokestack. For deep well, pump, tank, pipe and connection. For engine for machinery. For shop machinery. For trades building and gymnasium for girls.	\$2,000 4,250 600 250 18,000
Total	\$25,100
School for the Blind.	
For barn for stock, wagons and hay "es." For extending steam heat to cottage. "es." For finishing hospital. "es."	\$1,000 800 500
Total	\$2,300
School for the Feeble-Minded.	
For epileptic custodial building—furnishing, lighting, heating and water complete	\$80,000 5,000 20,000 3,500
Total	\$108,500

The board of directors say, in their biennial report:

Two years ago we presented the necessity of additional room for this department, urging the building and equipment of an additional custodial building, a central heating and lighting plant, and the completion of an unfinished wing of the girls' custodial.

The legislature responded in full to our estimate, which, with the strictest economy, proved sufficient for the work.

The most urgent applications for admission to this department still continue to be made, many of which are most pathetic and distressing in their nature.

It is impossible for us to receive them without further room. We have now present 514 inmates and on file 185 applications, some of which will be admitted in a few days.

In providing additional room it is planned to make another important classification, and provide for the epileptics in separate quarters. We have now the school and administration building where the educable children live and are taught and trained; the two custodials, one for the boys and one for the girls, where the low grade imbeciles are cared for. With these latter for now mingled epileptics of the milder type; and in the south wing of the school building is kept a colony of our worst cases of epilepsy, numbering about forty. In providing additional quarters we propose a building similar in size and equipment to the custodials now occupied, for a colony of epileptics, which might properly be called the hospital department. The difference in the necessary treatment of these classes would thus become easier, more systematic and less expensive per capita, and relieve many of our simple-minded children from the fright incident to witnessing painful convulsions.

The financial stringency now prevailing makes us timid in asking the funds which we need to meet the special wants of the several schools under our charge, but the law requires us to report our limitations, and the legislature must assume the responsibility of giving or withholding the means for

the enlargement of the work.

We insist that none of these items have been padded. We cannot agree to provide any one of them for less than our estimate. Second, that those marked "es." we deem essential—the rest important.

THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

State Agency.

For the year ending July 31, 1898, including the continuous annual appropriation of \$1,500	\$5,000.00 5,000.00
. Extraordinary Repairs and Improvements.	
For the year ending July 31, 1898	1,800.00 1,800.00
Equipments and Buildings.	
For a schoolhouse and cottage residence, including heating (which will require one new boiler), lighting, sewer, plumbing and furniture	25,000.00 1,500.00 800.00 3,500.00
Totals	\$44,400.00

Supt. G. A. Merrill writes as follows:

The following supplementary statement concerning the special appropriations recommended by the board of control for the State Public School is offered:

State Agency.—The sum of \$500 per year has been added to the amounts heretofore appropriated for the state agency, for the reason that the board desires to have more personal work done in investigating the homes of applicants for children. The sure way of doing the best work in placing children in homes is to personally visit and investigate the home of every applicant before allowing him to take a child.

Equipments and Buildings.—The board recommends the erection of a new schoolhouse and the conversion of the present schoolhouse into a cottage for boys. The present school building contains four rooms and has seating capacity for 140 pupils. The average daily attendance of children of school age during the past two years was 176. The need of this building was felt two

years ago and the need has not been lessened. If the money with which to build the schoolhouse and to transform the present schoolhouse into a cottage is appropriated, the double purpose of securing needed school facilities and another cottage would be served.

A house for the accommodation of the superintendent's family apart from the buildings occupied by the inmates should be erected on the premises. 'The superintendent has personal charge of the institution, is held responsible for its condition at all times, the care of the children and the property, and is required to reside with his family on the premises.

. It is expected that the sum recommended for these buildings will cover the

necessary furnishing, lighting, heating (including a new boiler) and plumbing.

Additional Land.—Since my former report to you of the amounts that would be recommended for this institution, the board has decided to ask for the additional sum of \$3,500 for the purchase of eighty acres of adjoining land. This land is urgently needed to furnish pasturage and support for the increasing herd of cows. Heretofore it has not been available, but is soon to be sold by the heirs, and will not be available for the state unless purchased

The Library.-No more valuable aid to the work of our matrons and teachers in educating the children could be provided than an ample supply of good books. It is important that the children committed to our care should acquire a taste for the best literature before they leave this school. That the books are appreciated by the pupils is evidenced by the constant patronage the library receives.

THE STATE TRAINING SCHOOL.

For the Year Ending July 31, 1898.

For extraordinary repairs and improvements. For supplementary water supply. For increasing library. For school building, to accommodate 300 pupils. For finishing machine shops. For machinery. For teachers and equipment for manual training school. For finishing girls' school building. For state agent. For the Year Ending July 31, 1899.	\$2,500 7,500 500 25,000 2,000 1,000 2,500 2,500 3,000	\$46 ,500
For extraordinary repairs and improvements. For cottage No. 4. For hospital. For teachers and equipment for manual training school. For library. For state agent.	\$2,500 16,000 3,000 2,500 500 3,000	27,500
Total appropriations asked		\$74,000

The superintendent writes as follows:

In addition to the appropriation for current expenses, repairs and improvements and the appropriation for state agency, we have in our report asked for the year 1898:

\$25,000 for the erection of a school building. This is in order to give the boys the benefit of a graded school; whereas now our schools occupy the family school rooms with as many ungraded schools as there are families.

\$7,500 for additional water supply. Our artesian wells furnish a limited supply and this is inadequate for irrigation, watering lawns, etc. We are obliged also to provide a different kind of water for our boilers, as the water now in use for our boilers is ruining them, and we have been advised by the

Hartford Insurance Company that we must furnish different water from that we now have. At the closest estimate this cannot be provided for less than the amount asked.

\$500 for addition to library.

\$2,000 to complete manual training building.

\$3,500 for extra machinery for laundry, machinery for blacksmith and

machine shops and moulding room.

\$2,500 for finishing third story of the girls' department. The number of girls in our school has so increased that it will be necessary during the next two years to have more room. The third story has never been finished.

For the year 1899 we have asked, in the way of special appropriations:

\$16,000 to build and equip a cottage for the boys. Our school has continued to increase, notwithstanding all our efforts to place out the boys in homes wherever suitable homes could be procured. Our families are all too large to do effective work, and we therefore renew our request for an appropriation for an extra cottage for the boys.

\$3,000 for a hospital. This is a necessity that is apparent to all who are

acquainted with the needs of the school.

\$2,500 for manual training. \$500 for library purposes.

We trust that your board will give us, in this matter, all the assistance you consistently can, for we feel that these children, while in our school, should be given instruction in all the branches that will fit them, when they leave us, to go out into the world to earn an honest living.

J. W. BROWN, Superintendent.

THE STATE REFORMATORY.

The board of this institution ask:

First—For \$50,000 to complete new cell wing. About eighty more prisoners will fill every cell at Stillwater, and ours being already full, additional room will be required before it can be supplied.

Second—For \$40,000 to make dining and school rooms, neither of which

we have and both of which will soon be imperatively required.

Third—For \$25,000 to build a woman's building. The law requires us to receive women, and at present there is no place for them. The reason for making it here is that it can be built and maintained much cheaper here than elsewhere by utilizing our inmates in building, in raising a large part of the necessary food and in labor which would have to be otherwise hired.

Fourth—It is recommended that an annual appropriation of \$30,000 be

Fourth—It is recommended that an annual appropriation of \$30,000 be made, as was done at Stillwater until that prison was completed, so as to keep our surplus labor employed in making material and economically build-

ing room as fast as the growing needs of the state require.

Respectfully yours, W. H. HOULTON, Superintendent.

THE STATE PRISON.

The board of managers ask for no special appropriations, except the customary appropriation for extraordinary repairs and improvements.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

A semi-annual census of all the prisoners in the State of Minnesota is taken by this office, and this census reveals the gratifying fact that the proportion of prisoners in the community has been decreasing for the past ten years. There were in the state Dec. 31, 1885, 836 prisoners; Dec. 31, 1890, 931 prisoners, and Dec. 31, 1895, 1,080 prisoners. The increase was considerably less in proportion than the increase in the population of the state. The ratio of prisoners to the general population was as follows: Dec. 31, 1885, 748; Dec. 31, 1890, 716; Dec. 31, 1895, 687. The mid-summer census taken June 30th of each year shows a corresponding decrease in the ratio of prisoners to the general population. This decrease may be due in part to the operation of the parole system, but the returns show an actual decrease of the number of prisoners in the county jails and workhouses which are not affected by the parole system.

The effect of the hard times upon the number of prisoners serving sentences in jails and workhouses has been exactly contrary to what might have been expected. The number of prisoners of this class in the state Dec. 31, 1892, was 383. June 30, 1893, the number had increased to 508. Dec. 31, 1893, it had been reduced to 388, almost the same number as at the same date of the previous year. June 30, 1894, the number had decreased to 244, since which time there has been a gradual increase, as follows: Dec. 31, 1894, 269; June 30, 1895, 329; Dec. 31, 1895, 346; June 30, 1896, 361. If we take the two cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis this curious trend is still more marked. The number of prisoners serving sentence for misdemeanors in the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, Dec. 31, 1892, was 289; June 30, 1893, it had increased to 336; Dec. 31, 1893, it had decreased to 267; June 30, 1894, it had dropped to 150; since which time there has been a gradual increase as follows: Dec. 31, 1894, 172; June 30, 1895, 187; Dec. 31, 1895, 194; June 30, 1896, 202. It appears, therefore, that both in the cities and in the country the hard times did not operate to increase the number of misdemeanant prisoners, and that notwithstanding what appeared to be a normal increase since 1893 we have not yet gotten back to the number of prisoners that were found in the state in the prosperous times of 1892. Several reasons have been given by municipal judges, superintendents of workhouses, sheriffs, and other practical observers. Some think that it is because the judges have been more lenient in sentencing vagrants and other misdemeanants in consideration of the hard times; others think that the decrease is due to the fact that people had less money to spend for intoxicat

ing drinks, and consequently did not commit misdemeanors. There was a large exodus of the floating population to the Pacific coast and other prosperous points previous to 1893, which is thought to account for this fact in part. One officer said: "Hundreds of people of the vagrant class left Minnesota with Coxey's army and never came back."

Whatever may be the causes, the facts bear testimony to the courage and steadfastness with which the people of Minnesota have met the stress of the past three years.

It is too much to hope that Minnesota can escape altogether the operation of those causes which have uniformly produced an increase of the criminal classes as communities have grown older and civilization grows more complex, but we may at least hope that the character of our people and our institutions may continue such as to enable Minnesota to maintain the place which she has hitherto occupied in the very lowest ranks of the states of the Union as regards the proportion of criminals. The census of 1890 showed that Minnesota had 800 criminals out of each million of her population, as against an average of 1,315 in each million for the United States. California had 2,813 in a million; Kansas, 1,351; Massachusetts, 2,335; New York, 1,912; Pennsylvania, 1,234; Michigan, 1,029; Illinois, 1,029; while Wisconsin had only 663; Iowa, 531; and the Dakotas, 538.

Minnesota's immunity from crime is largely due to the admirable character of her immigration, both native and foreign. The secretary of this board has made careful study of this subject, from which it appears that out of each million foreign born males of voting age in the United States there were in 1890 3,285 prisoners, but in Minnesota and Wisconsin there were only 1,735 prisoners out of each million foreign born males, while in Kansas the ratio was 4,255, in Montana 4,300, in California 5,295, and in Massachusetts 5,865.

It is a significant fact, and one for careful consideration, that while the foreign born males of voting age have only 3,285 prisoners in a million, the children of foreign born parents of the first generation have 5,475 prisoners in a million. In Minnesota the children of foreign born parents have nearly twice as many prisoners proportionately as their fathers. This fact illustrates on the one hand the difficulty which our foreign born residents have in training their children for the new environment, and on the other hand the importance of those preventive measures which are calculated to preserve the youth from falling.

STATISTICS OF PAUPERISM.

The semi-annual pauper census taken by this office reveals some interesting facts with reference to the effects of the hard times in the increase of pauperism.

This enumeration shows that the number of paupers relieved during the month of December, 1892, was 6,421, which was about the same number as for the corresponding month of the two preceding years. In December, 1893, the number relieved was 12,000, nearly double that of 1892, and the number relieved in December, 1894 and 1895, was nearly the same.

The number of paupers relieved in the month of June, 1893, was 5,444, as compared with 469 in June, 1892. In June, 1894, the number relieved was 7,551, an increase of fifty per cent; and in June, 1895, the number relieved was 8,565, a further increase of 1,000.

A comparison of the cities with the rural districts indicates a marked difference in the effects. In the three counties of Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis, including the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, the number of persons relieved in December, 1892, was 3,838, and the number relieved in December, 1893, was 7,094, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. The number in December, 1894, was 6,256; December, 1895, 6,345, indicating a permanent increment to the pauper population. The number relieved in these three counties in June, 1894, was 814, an increase of 300 over the preceding year. The number relieved in June, 1894, was 3,113, an increase of 100 per cent in two years. The number relieved in June, 1895, was 3,633.

In the rural districts, comprising the entire state, except the three counties named, the number of paupers relieved in December, 1892, was 3,655; in December, 1893, 4,905, an increase of only one-third. The number relieved in 1894 and 1895 was about the same as in 1893. The number relieved in June, 1892, was 3,336; June, 1893, 3,640; June, 1894, 4,438; and in June, 1895, 4,932. There was an increase of one-third from June, 1892, to June, 1894. While the number relieved in June, 1895, was 4,952, the number relieved in December, 1895, was only 5,207.

A further examination of these statistics indicates a marked difference in the methods of dealing with paupers in the cities and in the country. For example: In June, 1894, the number relieved in the cities was 3,113, and in December, 1894, 6,256, exactly twice as many; while in the country districts the number relieved in June, 1894, was 4,438, and in December, 1895, 5,098, an increase of only twelve per cent. In other words, the county commissioners

throughout the state gave nearly as much relief in summer as in winter, while the authorities in the cities cut off relief in the summer and increase it in the winter.

We have had occasion in the past to call attention to the pauperizing effect of the system of pensioning paupers the year round. The most practicable remedy for this evil is the education of the officers who dispense the relief, by investigating the systems employed in the best managed counties and by attendance upon such gatherings as the State Conference of Charities. We are convinced that fully one-third of the amount dispensed for outdoor relief can be abated without hardship to the poor; and that, on the contrary, it will tend to the improvement of their condition by cultivating habits of independence and thrift.

In this connection we wish to recommend that the poor laws of the state be recodified. These laws have been amended from time to time until they are inconsistent in some particulars and inadequate in others. Some fifteen counties are operating under special laws which vary in their provisions and create confusion in their administration.

THE IMMIGRATION OF DEPENDENTS.

The attention of this board has been called to the fact that Minnesota suffers materially from the importation into the state of paupers, insane persons, and other dependents, who, although they have not a legal residence in the state, become a charge upon our people and help to overcrowd our institutions.

In one of the hospitals for insane seven cases were reported at one time of persons who had been committed to the hospital, although they had no legal residence in the state. The case of Mrs. Marie Ricks will illustrate pointedly the imposition to which the state is subject under our present law. This woman is a resident of Wisconsin who spends most of her time in insane hospitals and Although she is not a resident of Minnesota, and it is doubtful whether she is insane, she has been committed to each of the Minnesota hospitals for insane at least twice, and at present is an inmate of the Rochester Hospital for Insane, where she was committed as an inebriate. The law requires the county authorities in such cases to send the persons to the state in which they have a legal residence, but the law is totally inoperative. A blind pupil was recently found in the Minnesota School for the Blind who had been sent into Minnesota by the authorities of a county in North Dakota. Cases have been reported of people who have moved into

Minnesota from other states in order to place members of their family in the public institutions of this state; and cases are constantly occurring where the public authorities are compelled as a matter of humanity to provide for paupers who have not a legal residence.

The secretary of this board has made a careful investigation of the subject of the interstate migration of paupers, insane persons, and other dependents, and has prepared a bill entitled "An act to define the residence of insane persons, paupers and other dependents, and to provide for the return of non-residents to their places of residence."

The principal features of the proposed law-are as follows:

- 1. That continuous residence for one year in any community shall establish a legal residence, and that time spent in a public institution and time during which the pauper has received public aid shall not be counted towards establishing a residence.
- 2. That non-residents shall not be admitted to state institutions except by special act of the state board of corrections and charities.
- 3. That alleged non-residents shall be investigated by the state board of corrections and charities, and if found to be residents of another state or country may be removed thereto at state expense; and if found to be residents within the state, they shall be sent to their proper residence at the expense of the community to which they belong.
- 4. Disputes of towns or cities in the same county with reference to the residence of paupers to be settled by the board of county commissioners; the decision of said board, or the decision of the state board in state cases, to be subject to appeal in district courts.
- 5. Agents of railroad companies or other common carriers are forbidden, under penalty, to bring paupers into the state or to transfer paupers from place to place within the state, either at reduced rates of fare or by free transportation, unless the ticket is accompanied by a certificate signed by some public officer or responsible agent of some charitable organization, saying that the person is going to his legal residence, or to friends or to other responsible parties, or that he is able to earn a living and is being sent to some place where he has a definite prospect of employment.
- 6. The law empowers the state board of charities to enter into an agreement with the authorities of other states which shall adopt concurrent legislation, for the arbitration of disputed questions between such states respecting the residence of insane persons, paupers and other dependents, and for the return of such persons to their proper residence.

We recommend the enactment of an act containing the essential features herein embodied. We are convinced that it is important to check the influx of non-resident dependents by means of county action and that the only practicable method is by a special state agency.

STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The State Conference of Charities and Correction has become a valuable agency for the improvement of methods of charity and reformation. The legislature of 1895 made an appropriation of \$300 per year to defray the expenses of the conference. This appropriation has furnished the means to secure the attendance of experts from other states, who have contributed materially to the success and interest of the conference.

The conference of 1895 was held at Faribault, and was attended by about 125 delegates from outside points. The president of the conference was Hon. J. B. Wakefield of Blue Earth City. The executive committee secured the assistance of Hon. A. C. Wright of Wisconsin, president of the National Conference of Charities and Correction for 1896; Dr. Fred H. Wines of Illinois, special agent of the United States census in the department of crime, pauperism, etc.; and Secretary Ernest Bicknell of the Indiana Board of State Charities.

The conference of 1896 was held at Red Wing, and was attended by over 100 delegates from outside points. The president of the conference was Hon. Wm. E. Lee of Long Prairie. The executive committee secured the assistance of Hon. Alexander Johnson of Indiana, president of the National Conference of Charities and Correction for 1897; Supt. L. D. Drake of the Missouri Reform School for Boys, and Hon. Joseph P. Byers of the Ohio Board of State Charities. These gentlemen not only contributed important papers and addresses, but assisted greatly by shedding the light of the experience of other states upon the questions discussed by the conference.

In addition to these gentlemen the following named persons came from other states at their own expense for the purpose of attending the conference: Hon. A. O. Wright of Wisconsin; Hon. Clarence Snyder, member of the Wisconsin State Board of Control; Capt. C. S. McKowan, superintendent of the La Crosse County Insane Asylum, at Salem, Wis.; Mrs. E. W. White of Chicago; Miss Charlotta Goff, secretary of the Associated Charities of Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Abbey Speaker of Rockford, Ill.; and Capt. S. Alberti of Chicago.

The next meeting of the conference will be held at St. Cloud, in November, 1897. The president of the conference of 1897 is Dr. T. C. Clark of Stillwater.

The principal lack of the State Conference of Charities and Correction is the small attendance of county commissioners, superintendents of poorhouses, and other public officers who have the care of the public relief of the poor. In the states of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and Indiana the state conference is largely attended by these officers, to the great benefit of the public service. The work of caring for the poor is an expert work, and the county commissioners who have charge of this work in Minnesota have little opportunity to qualify themselves for it. The principal reason for the meager attendance by these officers is that the county commissioners lack authority to pay the expenses of delegates. We recommend that county commissioners be authorized to pay the actual traveling expenses of delegates to the state conference of charities, provided such delegates shall not receive per diem allowance for time expended in attending the conference.

THE MINNESOTA PRISON ASSOCIATION.

There has been organized during the past year a voluntary association known as the Minnesota Prison Association, of which ex-Gov. L. F. Hubbard is president. This association is organized for the purpose of coöperating with the authorities of the State Prison, the State Reformatory, city workhouses, county jails, etc., in giving suitable assistance to discharged prisoners who are disposed to lead an honorable life; also, for the purpose of carrying on preventive work for children and others who are in danger of being led into a criminal life.

Branches of the state association have been established in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and competent agents have been employed to carry on the work. These agents attend the police courts daily and render valuable assistance to the judges of the municipal courts. Successful prison associations are maintained in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland; and such associations have been organized in Ohio and Iowa, but heretofore have not been successfully maintained in the interior states. We believe that this association fills an important field, and we bespeak for it the hearty coöperation of the people of the state.

COUNTY BOARDS OF VISITORS.

The State Board of Corrections and Charities has come to recognize the desirability of some local agency to coöperate with the state board in the counties of the state. The visits of inspection made by our secretary are necessarily infrequent, and observation proves that there is often a lack of local familiarity with the needs and conditions of the county jails, the county poorhouses, the village lockups, and other local institutions.

The State of Massachusetts employs local agents of the state board of charities in different parts of the state, who are paid an annual salary; the State of Michigan has a county agent of the state board of charities in each county, who receives a per diem allowance of three dollars and expenses. The States of Ohio and Illinois have boards of county visitors, who serve without compensation and without allowance for expenses. These boards are appointed by the judges of courts and have done valuable work.

The Michigan state agency system has some decided advantages, for the reason that the agents feel a greater sense of responsibility, and the compensation, which is limited to \$100 per year for each agent, is sufficient to justify them in putting in the necessary time. The system costs the State of Michigan probably about \$10,000 per year. The county agents coöperate with the agent of the state public school in caring for dependent children, and they attend trials of juveniles brought into the courts of the state on any criminal charge.

We are of the opinion that for the present a system of unpaid visiting boards, similar to that of Ohio and Illinois, will meet the need of our state, and we recommend that the judges of the district court be empowered to appoint in each county of the state a board of four visitors, consisting of two men and two women, who shall receive no compensation for their services or expenses.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

Meetings of the board were held during the biennial period as follows: Aug. 6, Nov. 8, Nov. 15, and Dec. 26, 1894; April 9, July 2, and Oct. 8, 1895; Jan. 30, April 7, and July 15, 1896. The most important business transacted by the board at their meetings was as follows:

Aug. 6, 1896 (special meeting).—Plans for county jails in Carver, Itasca and Redwood counties were approved, with certain modifications; plans for a jail in Big Stone county were disapproved. Plans

for lockups in Owatonna and Stewartville were approved, with minor modifications. The Wabasha city council were advised to locate their lockup at the rear of the proposed city building. The village councils of Grand Rapids and Barnum were advised to place their lockups in detached buildings. The commissioners of Pipestone county requested advice with reference to building a county jail and were advised to build a jail at an estimated cost of \$10,000. The commissioners of Wadena county were advised against adopting the town system of caring for the poor.

Nov. 8, 1894.—The board met at Red Wing. It was voted to renew the recommendation of the board to the legislature for a fourth hospital for insane on the cottage plan. It was voted to advise the county commissioners of Grant and Stevens counties against the adoption of the town pauper system. Rev. S. G. Smith and the secretary were authorized to confer with the trustees of the state hospitals for the insane with reference to future provisions for caring for the insane. The secretary made a report on the work of the state fire relief commission. A conference was held with the managers of the state training school with reference to the transfer of certain classes of boys to the St. Cloud reformatory. was voted to join with the board of managers of the state training school in recommending a special appropriation for the establishment of a state agency for the placing and supervision of inmates released from that institution; also, to join them in recommending that the law be so amended as to allow the board of managers to apprentice children with or without their consent. The board inspected the state training school. The board adjourned to meet at St. Cloud, Nov. 15, 1894.

Nov. 15, 1894 (special meeting).—The board met at the state reformatory, as per adjournment. The institution was thoroughly inspected, and Superintendent Lee made a statement, setting forth the needs of the institution for the coming two years and the appropriations which would be asked from the legislature of 1895.

Dec. 26, 1894 (special meeting).—The board met for special consideration of its recommendations to the legislature. The recommendations of the board as published in its biennial report to the legislature of 1895 were agreed upon.

April 9, 1895.—Hon. Edmund S. Durment of St. Paul took his seat as a member of the board in place of Rev. S. G. Smith, D. D., resigned. Hon. C. Amundson was elected as vice president in place of Dr. Smith. The commissioners of Pope and Marshall counties requested preliminary advice with reference to the building of county jails. They were advised against building. A request was

received for advice with reference to building a county jail in the attic of the new court house in Hennepin county. A communication was sent to the Hennepin county court house commission, and, also, to the commissioners of Hennepin county, favoring the general plan, but advising that a committee, with a competent architect, be sent to examine the county jails in Madison and Milwaukee, Wis., and in Toledo, Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio, in order to insure the securing of satisfactory plans. Plans were approved for a county jail in Faribault county. Plans were submitted for a county poorhouse in Rock county, and it was voted to recommend to the board of commissioners that they do not build a poorhouse at present. A request was received from the commissioners of Dakota county for advice with reference to building a county poorhouse, and they were advised to take immediate steps for such a building. The secretary was instructed to incorporate the proceedings of the State Conference of Charities and Correction in the report of the board. Mr. Durment reported visits to the schools for the deaf, blind and feeble-minded. The board inspected the soldiers' home.

July 2, 1895.—Dr. W. W. Folwell of Minneapolis took his seat as a member of the board, in place of Hon. Geo. A. Brackett, resigned. Plans were approved for a county jail in Hennepin county and Freeborn county. Plans were disapproved for lockups in the villages of Wells and Monticello, for the reason that they did not comply with the provisions of the law.

Oct. 8, 1895.—Plans were approved for a lockup in the village of Watertown, subject to certain amendments. The commissioners of Big Stone county were advised against the erection of a county poorhouse. Plans for a lockup in the village of Fountain were approved, subject to certain amendments. Dr. Folwell reported visits to Fergus Falls hospital and the Otter Tail county poorhouse and jail. The board inspected the state prison at Stillwater.

Jan. 30, 1896.—In response to request for advice, the commissioners of Carlton and Stevens counties were advised against the erection of county poorhouses in those counties. Requests for advice with reference to the erection of county jails were received from the commissioners of Martin, Pine and Polk counties. The commissioners of Martin were advised in favor of the erection of a county jail similar to the jails of Nobles and Pipestone counties. The commissioners of Pine county were advised to visit jails in other counties in order to form a suitable judgment as to their needs. The commissioners of Pope county were advised to build a jail similar to the Nobles county jail. The secretary was authorized to draft a law to regulate the disposition of non-resident paupers,

insane persons, etc., for the consideration of the board at a subsequent meeting.

April 7, 1896.—Meeting at Minneapolis. It was voted to designate the Nobles county jail as a district jail. The secretary presented a draft of a bill to regulate the treatment of non-resident paupers, insane persons, etc., which was considered; and the secretary was instructed to furnish copies to the other members of the board and to correspond with the authorities of other states with reference to the proper form of such legislation. A request was received from the authorities of the village of Harmony with reference to advice for building a lockup, and they were notified as to the legal requirements of such a building.

July 15, 1896.—The committee on jails reported their preliminary advice to the commissioners of Kittson county with reference to the building of a county jail, which was approved. Plans were submitted for a county jail in Kittson to be included in a court house building, the whole building to cost about \$15,000, and the commissioners were advised against the erection of a jail, for the reason that the entire sum available would be insufficient for the erection of a suitable court house. Plans for a lockup in the village of Utica, the village of Elgin, and the village of Clara City were disapproved, for the reason that they did not comply with the conditions of the law. Plans for a lockup in the village of Harmony were approved, subject to certain changes. Plans for a lockup in the village of Stewartville were approved. The following communication was received from H. J. Collins, county auditor of Otter Tail county:

The board of county commissioners have asked me to procure from your board the necessary consent to continue the maintenance of the county poorhouse in this county. Section 7, chapter 170, General Laws 1889.

In response to this communication, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the State Board of Corrections and Charities approve of the maintenance of a county poorhouse by the commissioners of Otter Tail county, for the reason that such an institution is indispensable for the proper care of the poor of said county.

care of the poor of said county.

Resolved, That the State Board of Corrections and Charities recommend that the commissioners of Otter Tail county take immediate steps for the erection of a new poorhouse, for the reason that the present poorhouse is too small, does not provide for the separation of the sexes, does not provide for the care of the sick, does not provide facilities for bathing and ventilation. In our judgment, it is impossible to make such additions to the present building as will make it suitable for its purposes; but it will be more economical to abandon the present building and construct a new one.

Doctor Folwell gave notice that he would offer a resolution favoring the residence of all officers of state institutions outside of the institutions, as far as practicable; and, also, in favor of the eight-hour day for institutional employes. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the superintendents, assistant superintendents, stewards and trustees of the state institutions and ask for information and opinions with reference to this proposition. The board considered the recommendations to be submitted to the legislature of 1897.

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

			1894-95.	1895-96.	Totals.
Traveling	expenses	of C. Amundson	\$ 50.29	\$ 35.7 5	\$86.04
"		G. A. Brackett	21.63	•	21.63
4.6	"	E. S. Durment	2.27	105.60	107.87
44	46 .	W. W. Folwell		63.96	63.96
66	"	C. P. Maginnis	142.10	60.80	202.90
44	"	J. H. Rich	17.26	6.77	24.03
44	"	S. G. Smith	17.98	•••••	17.98
"	"	J. B. Wakefield	29.06	25.12	54.18
44	"	the secretary	342.18	404.84	747.02
Salary of	the secre	tary	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00
			1,200.00	1,191.29	2,391,29
Salary of	the steno	grapher	480.00	480.00	960.00
Extra cler	k hire	••••••	•••••	6.93	6.93
Postage at	ad telegra	aphing	352.61	286.73	639.34
		onses	344.62	332.21	676.83
Total	8	······································	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$12,000.00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. AMUNDSON, E. S. DURMENT, W. W. FOLWELL, C. P. MAGINNIS, JOHN H. RICH, J. B. WAKEFIELD.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

TO THE

STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

PART I.

STATE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—WITH TABLES 14 TO 17.

To the State Board of Corrections and Charities:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit my seventh report, for the period ending July 31, 1894-6.

Acting on the suggestion of Mr. D. Ramaley, state printing expert, the biennial reports of this office have been very much condensed. Our third biennial report consisted of 234 pages; our fourth, 280 pages; our fifth, 256 pages, and our sixth, only 164 pages. Much of the matter which was formerly published in the biennial report is now printed in the quarterly bulletin of Charities and Correction, giving the information to those concerned promptly and in available form, while the expense of printing has been materially reduced.

We publish in our quarterly statements the financial statements of the several state institutions, the semi-annual census of paupers and prisoners, and the reports of inspection of state and county institutions. This plan, which originated in Minnesota, has been adopted by the state boards of Indiana and Ohio.

Note.—The Secretary's report is issued in 1899 because by an oversight here was no appropriation for printing and binding it two years earlier. he report was prepared in full but the lateness of its publication caused to Legislature of 1899 to make an appropriation only sufficient to present it a part. The tables which have previously appeared in the Minnesota Quartrly Bulletins and those which would, in accordance with the usual custom, are been repeated in the Eighth Biennial Report are not presented. The ext is printed in full as it was prepared by former Secretary H. H. Hart.

REMARKS ON STATISTICS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

It is necessary to repeat the caution which has been given in connection with previous reports; namely, that these statistics must be used intelligently and comparatively, in order to make them of any value. For this reason it has been the uniform practice of your secretary to present all statistics either in the form of percentages, ratios, or of comparison of one institution with another or of one year with another.

The financial statement of the state institutions will be found in the quarterly bulletins. The expenditures of the state for the current expenses of the eleven institutions under the supervision of this board have now reached the sum of nearly one million dollars.

Table 14 gives a list of the officers and trustees of the state correctional and charitable institutions. A similar table brought down to date will be found in the eighth biennial report.

Table 15 exhibits the movement of population in the state institutions, this table was published in Bulletin No. 36, issued September, 1895, and in Bulletin No. 40, issued in September, 1896.

The number of persons supported at state expense in state institutions is about 5,500, an increase of fifty per cent in four years. The number of "new admissions" of persons not previously committed to the state institutions for the years named was as follows: Year ending July 31, 1891, 1,242; 1892, 1,215; 1893, 1,465; 1894, 1,727; 1895, 1,711; 1896, 1,460. The increase in the number of persons maintained in the state institutions for the years named was as follows: 1892, 160; 1893, 379; 1894, 403; 1895, 237; 1896, 144. The increase in the population of the state institutions varies with the increase in the accommodations provided.

Table 16.—Per capita statement showing yearly expenditures for food for each person fed, including officers and employes for four years ending July 31, 1896. (See Sixth Biennial Report, pp. 58-59.)

The statement for the two earlier years was published in the sixth biennial report, and for the two later years will be published in the eighth biennial report.

There has been a marked decrease in these expenditures. From 42.11 per capita in 1893 to 37.74 in 1896; or a per diem of cents in 1893 to 10.3 in 1896. This expenditure includes the r tenance of officers and employes and while it is very low, insperoves that the food is abundant and of sufficient variety.

Table 17 is a summary of the inventories of state proper the several state institutions. The value of state property in the correctional and charitable institutions is \$5,169,547. Previous to 1888 complete inventories of the state institutions were not available. The following is a statement of the inventories at the close of each biennial period since that time. The amount of state property for each inmate accommodated has increased from \$778 to \$974. The value of lands and buildings per inmate has increased from \$700 in 1888 to \$850 in 1896.

1888 1890 1892 1894 1896	 Fixed Property. \$2,308,600 2,938,900 3,487,900 3,877,400 4,504,300	Movable Property. \$259,400 383,100 582,100 726,100 665,200	Total. \$2,568,000 3,322,000 4,070,000 4,603,000 5,169,500	Capacity (Inmates). 3,265 4,073 4,398 5,058 5,308
	SAME,	PER CAPITA.		
1888 1890 1892 1894 1896	\$698 722 793 767 849	\$80 94 132 143 125	\$778 816 925 910 974	3,265 4,073 4,398 5,058 5,308

TABLE 17.—SUMMARY OF THE INVENTORIES OF STATE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE

	Hos	pitals for Inc		Soldiers'	
KIND OF PROPERTY.	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester.	Hospital at Fergus Falls,	Total Insane.	Home at Minne- apolis.
FIXED PROPERTY.	****				
Lands at cost to the state	\$20, 192 696, 555	\$23,700 531,800	\$26, 732 645, 852	\$70,624 1,874,207	\$304, 080
Total "fixed property"	\$716, 747	\$555,500	₹672, 58 4	\$1,944,831	\$304, 080
MOVABLE PROPERTY.				T0-09	
FoodClothing and bedding	\$3,070 27,996 535	\$7.627 23,894 1.549	\$2,768 19,764 419	\$13, 465 71, 654	\$839 4, 362 1, 648
Laundry supplies	3,657	3,000	1, 210	2,508 7,867	207
Medical supplies Postage and Telegraphing	405	2, 963 317	1,963 278	7,834 1,000	866
Books, stationery and printing	613 2,680	2,010 1,619	536 1,668	3, 159 5, 967	601
Household supplies Furniture and upholstering	10, 223 22, 354	9,738 26,012	5,013 12,792	25, 034 61, 158	1, 833 4, 998
Building material		6, 099 24, 046	11, 704 30, 324	17, 803 79, 261	6, 258
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	11, 206	13, 293	6,206	30, 705	1,378
Not classified	113	296	299	708	
Total movable property	\$110,651	\$122,523	594, 944	\$328, 118	\$22,990
Grand totals	\$327, 398	\$678,023	\$767,528	\$2, 272, 949	\$327,070
Capacity (inmates)	900	1,050	800	2,750	350
Fixed property per inmate	\$796 123	\$529 117	\$841	\$707 119	\$869 66
Total inventory per inmate	\$919	\$646	£959	\$826	\$935

PROPERTY, FIXED AND MOVABLE, AT THE STATE INSTITUTIONS, JULY 31, 1896.

Institute for	Defectives :	at Faribault.	School for	Correctional Institutions.			
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble Minded.	Dependent Children at Owatonna.	State Training School at Red Wing.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater.	Totals.
\$21, 625 280, 000	\$9,184 72,000	\$28, 036 378, 077	\$2,758 184,434	\$17, 377 815, 137	\$10,000 207,857	\$22,300 711,619	\$176, 904 4, 327, 411
\$301,625	\$81, 184	\$401, 113	\$187, 192	\$ 382, 514	\$217,857	\$783, 919	\$4, 504, 315
\$712 8,770 280 15 1,185 961 1,155 7,849 957 729	\$286 853 65 236 8 8 58 1, 471 4, 057 795 2, 220 116 71 390	\$826 6, 511 160 107 453 19 714 2, 667 4, 287 14, 030 13, 234 4, 397	\$121 6,057 98 101 122 860 375 1,250 4,387 1,166 2,722 3,617	\$772 4, 625 54 20 411 8, 347 1, 329 6, 425 6, 436 8, 937 2, 732	\$793 4, 182 146 138 290 48 485 1,756 813 1,588 8,464 21,903	\$625 6, 209 3, 512 960 1, 941 2, 885 3, 020 \$4, 183	\$17, 889 108, 223 4, 674 12, 448 10, 568 1, 125 10, 457 19, 129 39, 881 105, 675 19, 249 201, 586 67, 036 2, 421 45, 351
\$19,540	\$11,113	\$47,996	\$20,876	\$29,718	\$46,806	\$138,075	\$665, 282
\$321,165	\$92, 297	* \$449, 109	\$208,068	\$362, 232	\$264,663	\$871,994	\$5, 169, 547
250	60	600	200	355	128	615	5, 308
\$1,207 78	\$1,353 185	\$668 80	\$936 104	\$937 88	\$1, ₇₀₂	\$1, 198 224	\$849 125
\$1,285	\$1,538	\$748	\$1,040	\$1,020	\$- 2,068	\$1,417	\$974

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART II.

Enumeration of Population of State Institutions, Jails, Lockups and Pauper Population—With Tables 18 to 21.

Table No. 18 exhibits the number of inmates of the several state institutions at the close of each fiscal year. The number has doubled nine times in thirty-six years, as follows: In 1860, there were 10 inmates; 1861, 20; 1863, 40; 1865, 79; 1867, 158; 1869, 317; 1873, 634; 1881, 1,268; 1887, 2,535; 1896, 5,069.

The figures prepared for Table No. 18 will be found in a similar table published in the eighth biennial report.

THE INCREASE OF INSANITY.

Table 19 shows the distribution of insanity among the counties of the state, together with the ratio of insane patients to each million inhabitants.

There has been a steady increase not only in the number of insane patients but in the ratio of insane patients to the general population, as will be seen by the following statement:

INSANE PATIENTS IN MINNESOTA STATE HOSPITALS.

Counties.	1880	1886	1890
Hennepin	56	187	2000.
Ramsey	86	199	
St. Louis	5	24	
		-	_
Totals, 3 urban counties	147	410	
Totals, 78 rural counties	578	1,069	1
			-
Grand totals	725	1,479	1,

RATIOS OF INSANE PATIENTS TO THE MILLION INHABITANTS.

Counties.	1880.	1886.	1890.
Hennepin	835	1.257	1,460
Ramsey	1.875	1:712	1.850
St. Louis	1,110	1,125	960
			-
Totals, 3 urban counties	1,250	1,435	1,550
Totals, 78 rural counties	620	1,147	1,480
	-		
Grand totals	930	1,323	1,500

The statement shows that the ratio of insane patients has doubled during the last sixteen years, having increased from 930 to 1,870 in the million.

The increase in the ratio has been greater in the rural counties than in the urban counties. In 1880 the ratio of insanity in the three urban counties was 1,250 in the million as against 620 in the rest of the state; an excess of 102 per cent for the cities. In 1890 the ratio was 1,550 in the million in the cities, as against 1,480 for the rest of the state, an excess of only five per cent. Since that time the ratio in the cities has increased until it is now 2,225, as against 1,655 in the seventy-eight rural counties, an excess of $34\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The average ratio for the State of Minnesota, July 31, 1896, was 1,870. Twenty-six counties show a higher ratio than the state at large, as follows: 1. Nicollet, 3,495; 2. Chisago, 3,430; 3. Ramsey, 2,835; 4. Rice, 2,830; 5. Scott, 2,725; 6. Big Stone, 2,675; 7. Washington, 2,625; 8. Dakota 2,575; 9. Goodhue, 2,540; 10. Olmsted, 2,465; 11. Houston, 2,300; 12. Stevens, 2,140; 13. Hennepin, 2,125; 14. Dodge, 2,120; 15. Brown, 2,115; 16. Le Sueur, 2,105; 17. Waseca, 2,105; 18. Norman, 2,080; 19. Fillmore, 2,030; 20. Crow Wing, 1,990; 21. Wadena, 1,975; 22. Otter Tail, 1,955; 23. Winona, 1,935; 24. Murray, 1,930; 25. Clay, 1,915; 26. Mower, 1,900. Of these twenty-six counties, it will be noticed that all but eight are old, well settled counties, which have had but little increase of population during the past few years. This fact confirms the observation previously recorded, that the ratio of insanity is smallest in those counties which have a fresh population and that as counties grow older the ratio increases. It is probable that the ratio of insane people to the general population in Min-

sota will ultimately reach 3,000. Two counties have already seed this limit, and the counties of Ramsey, Rice, Scott, Big one, Washington, Dakota and Goodhue have passed the ratio 2,500.

Table No. 19.—The number of insane patients from each county d ratio of insane patients to each million inhabitants, July 31,

1880, 1890, and 1896, is included in a similar table published in the eighth biennial report.

THE INCREASE OF THE PRISON POPULATION.

Table 20 contains a summary of the semi-annual enumeration of the prisoners. The prison population of the state is divided into three classes: Prisoners awaiting trial, "petty convicts" sentenced to jails and workhouses, and felons, sentenced to the state prison and the state reformatory. The number of prisoners awaiting trial decreased from 184 Dec. 20, 1885, to 169 Dec. 31, 1895, and from 231 July 31, 1888, to 194 June 30, 1896.

The number of petty convicts in jails and workhouses increased from 210, Dec. 28, 1885, to 346, Dec. 31, 1895, and from 311, July 31, 1888, to 361, June 30 1896; but the number of petty convicts has shown a marked decrease since 1893. June 30 1893, the number was 508, and Dec. 31, 1893, it was 388. The effect of the hard times, contrary to the popular impression, has been to diminish the number of petty convicts.

The number of felons has increased as follows: Dec. 31, 1885, 442; Dec. 31, 1890, 468; Dec. 31, 1895, 565; Dec. 31, 1896, 633.

The increase of the population of the state prison and reformatory was affected temporarily by the operation of the parole laws; but it is now probably nearly normal. The number of convicts in the two prisons (not including United States prisoners from other states), at the dates named was as follows: Dec. 31, 1890, 468; 1891, 467; 1892, 470; 1893, 533; 1894, 599; 1895, 565; 1896, 633. The ratio to the general population at the same dates was as follows: Dec. 31, 1890, 360; 1891, 345; 1892, 335; 1893, 365; 1894, 395; 1895, 360; 1896, 390. It will be observed that in the ten years from 1885 to 1895, there was no increase in the ratio of felons to the population.

It is interesting to compare the criminal population of the cities with that of the rural districts. The distribution of the prisoners of all classes among the counties of the state, at the dates named, was as follows:

MID-WINTER ENUMERATION.

Counties. Hennepin	1892. 277	1893. 273	1894. 224
Ramsey	285	310	233
St. Louis	70	87	68
Totals for 3 urban counties	632	670	525
Totals for 78 rural counties	392	441	501
Grand totals	1,024	1,111	1,026



MID-SUMMER ENUMERATION.

Counties.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Hennepln	264	187	228	268
Ramsey	388	284	221	221
St. Louis	150	83	121	114
		-	-	-
Totals for 3 urban counties	802	554	570	603
Totals for 78 rural counties	392	430	494	548
ACTOR INC.	1.04	004	4.001	4 4 4 4 4
Grand totals	1,194	984	1,064	1,151

The seventy-eight rural counties show a steady increase at a pretty uniform rate. The three urban counties show a decided decrease since 1893, on account of the decrease of petty convicts already mentioned.

The semi-annual enumeration of prisoners for December, 1894, was published in the Minnesota Bulletin in March, 1895; that for December, 1895, was published in the bulletin for March, 1896; and the enumeration for June, 1895, was published in the bulletin for September, 1895; and that for June, 1896, was published in the bulletin for September, 1896.

Table 20. The summary of the semi-annual enumeration of prisoners is included in a similar table published in the eighth biennial report.

THE INCREASE OF PAUPERISM.

Table 21 is a summary of the semi-annual pauper census. The details for the seventh biennial period will be found in the Minnesota Quarterly Bulletin of Charities and Correction for June and December, 1895, and June and December, 1896.

A similar table may be found on page 73 of the sixth biennial report. The statement for the years just prior to 1896 will be found in a similar table in the eighth biennial report.

The summer enumeration is taken in June of each year and the winter enumeration in December. As a rule, the mid-winter enumeration is about fifty per cent more than the mid-summer enumeration of the same year. In the rural counties, however, the December enumeration is usually little, if any, in excess of the mid-summer enumeration, owing to the fact that in many counties persons once placed on the poor list receive relief the year round. In the cities, however, a different practice prevails. A large proortion of the recipients of the public relief are entirely cut off hrough the summer months, so that the number of paupers in June 1 only a little more than half as many as in December.

There has been a notable increase in the ratio of pauperism uring the past five or six years. The ratio in June, 1890, was

3,911 to the million inhabitants; and in June, 1896, it was 4,996. The ratio in December, 1890, was 5,723; and in December, 1895, 7,335, an increase of about twenty-five per cent in each case. This increase has been generally in the three urban counties of Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis, and the ratio in these counties was 4,140 in June 1890, and 8,310 in June, 1896, an increase of 100 per cent. The ratio in December increased from 7,280 in 1891 to 14,205 in 1895, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. But in the seventy-eight rural counties the increase from June, 1890 to June, 1895, was only fourteen per cent, but from December, 1890 to December, 1895, it was only eight per cent.

The ratio of pauperism in the State of Minnesota is still very low. The total number of paupers boarded at public expense in June, 1896, was only 1,071, and in December, 1895, only 1,270. In several cities of the United States there are single almshouses containing more paupers than all of the hospitals, almshouses and pauper boarding houses in the State of Minnesota put together.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART III.

Local Prisons.—I—City Workhouses. 2—City and Village Lockups. 3—County Jails. With Tables 22 to 31.

I.—CITY WORKHOUSES.

The experience of the past two years has emphasized the suggestion made in previous reports, that the Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis should unite in the maintenance of a workhouse for misdemeanants. The average number of workhouse prisoners in the St. Paul city workhouse declined from 127 in 1893 to 91 in 1895; and the average number in the Minneapolis city workhouse declined from 144 in 1893 to 74 in 1895. There is no reason why these two cities need continue to maintain separate institutions. It is entirely feasible to establish and maintain a joint institution with a marked decrease in the necessary expense and a corresponding increase in convenience of management.

The practice of sending prisoners to these two workhouses, committed time after time, for terms of from five to ten days continues. It is a thoroughly vicious practice, analogous to the habits of the unfortunate prisoners themselves, who go on intermittent sprees with brief periods of sobriety as the city sentences them for intermittent periods of imprisonment just long enough make them sober and thirsty, but too short for any possible formatory influence or any opportunity to employ them advangeously to the city or to themselves. In 1895, forty-one per cent the St. Paul sentences and fifty-three per cent of the Minneolis sentences were for ten days or less. This illogical and infensible practice is condemned by all penologists. The State

of Ohio has adopted legislation providing for sentences increasing with each successive commitment, and after three commitments prisoners may be sentenced on the indefinite plan with the maximum period of three years.

The reports of the St. Paul and Minneapolis workhouses continue to be made on the same system as formerly, whereby the labor of the convicts in washing dishes, sweeping cells and mending their own clothing is credited to the prisoners at from seventy-five cents to \$1.00 per day as earnings, but is not included in the expense of the prison. By this peculiar system of figuring these institutions are made "self-supporting" on paper, notwithstanding the fact that the City of St. Paul spent \$17,000, and the City of Minneapolis, \$13,355 in 1895, in excess of the cash earnings of the prisoners.

These workhouses are managed economically and can afford to stand on the actual record without resorting to this sort of bookkeeping.

In 1895, the St. Paul city workhouse cost the taxpayers \$186.95 per prisoner for the care of an average of ninety-one prisoners. The work done on Como Park at fifty cents per day, amounted to \$32.60 per prisoner, and the receipts for board of county prisoners amounted to \$5.05 per prisoner, leaving the net expense to the city, \$148.30 per prisoner. The cash expense to the public treasury for the care of an average of seventy-four prisoners in the Minneapolis workhouse in 1895, was \$180.50 per prisoner. The road work done, estimated at fifty cents per day, amounted to \$56.65 per prisoner, and the receipts for the board of county prisoners amounted to \$12.55 per prisoner, making the net cost to the city, \$111.30 per prisoner. This rate of expense is economical as possible, though a further saving may be effected as already suggested by a union of the two prisons.

Table No. 22.—A statement of current expenses of the St. Paul and Minneapolis workhouses for four years.

A statement for the two earlier years was published on page 76 of the sixth biennial report and that for the two later years will be found in a similar table in the eighth biennial report.

Table No. 23.—Length of sentences to St. Paul and Minneapolis workhouses for four years.

A statement for the two earlier years was published on ... 77 of the sixth biennial report, and that for the two later years will be found in a similar table in the eighth biennial report.

Table No. 24.—Nativity of workhouse convicts committed duing four years.

A statement for the two earlier years will be found on page 78 of the sixth biennial report and that for the two later years will be found in a similar table in the eighth biennial report.

II.-CITY AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS.

The legislature of 1895 passed a law providing for an annual inspection of city and village lockups by local health officers, with a report to the state board of corrections and charities and to the city and village council. This law has now been in operation for two years and the results have been very satisfactory. Health officers have made intelligent reports and the reports of the second year show that in many cases a marked improvement in the condition of the lockups has resulted.

There are in the State of Minnesota, 242 city and village lock-ups. Of this number only seventeen are fireproof buildings, as follows: Cloquet, Norwood, Moorhead, Brainerd, Elmore, Waterville, Stewartville, Fosston, Duluth (headquarters), West Duluth, Owatonna, Staples, Wabasha, Waseca, Newport, Stillwater and Monticello. Only thirty can be considered suitable buildings for their intended purpose. Nearly all of the lockups are wooden buildings with wooden cells, so constructed that it is impossible to keep them free from vermin or in a sanitary condition. The reports of the health officers show that in many cases the buildings are neglected and that the cells and the bedding are found in a dirty condition. Many of the health officers call attention to the risk of fire to which prisoners are exposed.

The law of 1895 requires that all plans for city and village lockups must be approved by the state board of corrections and charities, and that the board should not approve of any plans which did not provide either for fireproof buildings or for buildings protected within and without by fireproof material. Under this law good fire-proof lockups have been built in several villages, but in several cases the law has been neglected by the village authorities, and lockups of the old type have been built without consulting the state board of corrections and charities. It is believed, however, that these cases have resulted from ignorance of the law and not from willful disregard of the law.

On the whole, there is a decided advance in the condition and ne administration of the lockups of the state, though there is still nom for marked improvement. Visits to village lockups have een printed in the Minnesota Quarterly Bulletins from time to me. The appropriation was insufficient to print table No. 25, presenting an abstract of the reports of the health officers. A similar table brought down to date appears in the eighth biennial report. Forty-six health officers have failed to make the report required by law.

III.—THE COUNTY JAILS.

During the biennial period, new jails have been erected in Big Stone, Pipestone and Itasca counties. The plans of the Big Stone county jail were disapproved by the state board of corrections and charities, as being inadequate. Heaven is described as having walls of jasper, but the Pipestone jail has floors of jasper. This building will make a good jail but is utilized at present as a county poorhouse. The Itasca county jail is one of the finest jail buildings in the United States. The jailer's office has a beautiful tile floor. The cellhouse is elegantly finished with Pipestone plaster. The residence is complete in its appointments. The building is very fine but is twice as costly as was necessary for the purpose.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

On the whole, the administration of the jails of the state has improved. Matrons are on duty in twenty-seven jails, an increase of eight within the past two years. Those sheriffs who have enforced the law, requiring separation of prisoners, express hearty approval of it. Those who have been negligent and have allowed prisoners to associate have doubts of its efficiency.

JAIL INSPECTION.

The reports of jail inspection which have heretofore been published in the biennial report are here omitted, for the reason that they have been published from time to time in the Minnesota Bulletin of Charites and Correction.

Table No. 26.—Description of county jails will be found brought down to date in the eighth biennial report.

Table No. 27.—County jail directory will be found brought down to date in the eighth biennial report.

COST OF MAINTAINING PRISONERS.

Tables 28 and 29 exhibit the cost of keeping prisoners in county jails. The average number of prisoners in the county j for the years named was as follows: 1892, 219; 1893, 273; 1252; 1895, 258. The cost of maintaining prisoners for the years

named was as follows: 1892, \$76,954; 1893, \$85,194; 1894, \$84,039; 1895, \$86,885. The total number of prisoners for the years named was as follows: 1892, 4,735; 1893, 5,200; 1894, 4,733; 1895, 4,720. It will be noted that both the average number of jail prisoners and the total number of jail prisoners shows a decrease. This is true of the state as a whole, but it is not true if the three urban counties of Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis are omitted. Excluding these three counties the total number of county jail prisoners in the state for the years named are as follows: 1892, 1,952; 1893, 2,142; 1894, 2,285; 1895, 2,484.

TABLE 28.

Cost of Maintaining Prisoners in County Jails of Minnesota for the Year 1894 Excluding Expenditures for Repairs, Interest on Plant and Sheriff's Fees. (See Sixth Biennial Report, pp. 104, 105.)

Counties.	Average No. of Prisoners.	Board- ing Pris- oners.	Jailers' Salary.	Ma- trons' Salary.	Esti- mated Cost of Heat- ing Jail.	Total.	Average Yearly Cost per 1 ris- oner.	Weekl Cest per Pris- oner.
		\$628	\$396		\$50	\$1,074	\$358	
Aitkin Beoker	3 4.3	898	600	\$7	75	1,580	367	87.0
Blue Earth	3.6	753	792	70	150	1,765	490	9.4
Brown	5.3	1,093	540		40	1,673	316	6.0
Carlton	7.8	1,399			60	2,059	264	5.0
Carver	*.8	160			20 68	540 875	675 486	12.5
Chippewa	1.8 •6.5	*1,300	703	15	. 125	2,143	330	6.3
Clay Crow Wing	4.8	947	600	80	50	1.677	349	6.
Dakota	7.2	1,129	667		100	1,896	263	5.1
Douglas	1.9	396	600	90	30	1,116	587	11.3
Faribault	1.1	232			50	823	748	14.
Fillmore	2.8	436	600		80 50	1,116	398 390	7.
Freeborn	3.6	754	471	3	200	1,404	355	6.
Goodhue	3.9	160	600		50	810	1,012	19.
	.1	11			5	16	160	3.
ƙanti Kanabec	.3	63			5	168	560	10.
Kandivohi	2	417			50	1,082	541	10.
Kittson	.9	180		· · · · · · ·	20	500	555	10.
lose qui Parle	.8	168		*****	50	562	702	13.
Le Sueur	2.1	435			40	835 848	397 565	10.
von	1.5	313 194			40	594	594	11.
McLeod Marshall	1 .5	104			30	494	988	18.
Marshail	*2.8	*600			60	860	307	5.1
Meeker	.1	27			10	108	1,080	20.
Morrison	1.7	353	480		20	868	510	9.
Mower	1.9	393	600		50	1,043	549 350	6.
Nicollet	4.6 2.5	960 531	550		60	1,141	456	8.
Nobles	2.3	345	480	1	120	946	430	8.
Otter Tail	7.4	1.367	600	8	212	2,187	295	5.
Polk	9.1	1,590	600		100	2,290	251	4.
Renville	.1	20	224		10	254	2,540	48.
Rice	5	967	*500	7 2	160	1,674	335 416	6.4
Rock	2.6	531 335	480	_	50	865	540	10.
Scott	1.6	72	360		10	442	1,105	21.
Sibley Stearns	10.5	1.949	1,142	43	75	3,209	305	5.
Steele		797	480	10	125	1,412	353	6.
Stevens	5.7	1,082	550	10	100	1,742	305	5.
Swift	.3	63	*100	12	50	225	750	14.
Todd born	3	639	420		50 20	1,109 277	369 923	17.
Traverse	2.3	57 428	480		50	958	479	9.
Wabasha Waseca	3.1	678			60	1,158	373	7.
Waseca Washington	*4.5	*900	720		100	1,720	382	7.3
Wilkin	3.8	735	*550		50	1,335	351	6.7
Winona	7.6	1,379	600	21	200	2,200	200	
Yellow Medicine	*1.4	289	474	1.5	40]	855	610	
	156.6	\$30,339			\$3,360	\$58,607		
Hennepin	21.7	3,674	2,520		\$500	\$6,694	\$308	
Ramsev	30	5,149	2,160	600	500	8,400	280	
St. Lcuis	44	7,967	1,560	302	500	10,329	235	
	252.3	_	1000	0.00	\$4,860	\$84,039	\$333	

^{*}Partly estimated.

TABLE 29.

Cost of Maintaining Prisoners in County Jails of Minnesota for the Year 1895 Excluding Expenditures for Repairs, Interest on Plant and Sheriff's Fees. (See Sixth Biennial Report, pp. 104, 105.)

Counties.	Average No. of Prisoners.	Board- ing Prison- ers,	Jailers' Salary.	Ma- trons' Salary.	Esti- mated Cost of Heat- ing Jail.	Total.	A verage Yearly Cost per Pris- oner.	A verage Weekly Cost per Pris- oner.
Aitkin	2.4	\$857	\$212		\$50	\$1,119	\$466	\$8.94
Becker	5.7	1,196	600	******	75	1,871	328	6.29
Big Stone	7.2	1,027	90 656	\$72	150	1,905	700 265	13.43
Brown	1.7	344	540	41.2	60	944	555	10.60
Carlton	1.6	336	600		60]	996	622	11.0
Carver	.9	188	360		25	573	636	12.20
Chippewa	2	404	328		56	788	394	7.5
Clay	6.5	1,135	672	168	100	2,075	319	6.13
Crow Wing	6.2	1,192	600	200	50	2,042	329	6.31
Dakota	6.7	1,047 226	495 600	11	100 25	1,642 862	245 783	4.68
Douglas	1.3	274	196	-	50	520	400	15.08 7.66
Filln-ore	2.1	337	600		60	997	475	9.11
Preeborn	2.7	592	600	1	150	1,343	497	9.5
Goodhue	5	919	555	96	200	1,770	354	6.80
Houston	1.4	209	600		50	859	613	11.70
santi	1	221	*******		20	241	241	4.63
tasca	5.7	1,206	600		50	1,856	325	6.23
Kanabec	.1	26	†45		5	76	760	14.58
Kandiyohi	2.6		675 300		55	1,275	490	9.40
Cittson	1.9	380 79			30 20	710 244	373 610	7.10
Lac qui Parle	3	631	390	5	50	1,076	359	6.8
Lyon	1.7	357	480		40	877	515	9.8
AcLeod	.7	141	360		40	541	772	14.8
Marshall	1.4	296	360		30	686	490	9.40
Martin	3.3	692	236		60	988	300	5.7
Meeker	1.3	266			30	715	550	10.5
Merrison	1.4	284	480		30	794	567	10.8
Mower	2.7	552	600		75	1,263	467	8.9
Nicollet	1.3 2.5	269 528	600 495	42424	60	1,083	699 433	13.4
Nobles	2.6	407	480		120	1,007	387	7.43
Otter Tail	10.1	1,785	600	46	240	2,671	264	5.0
Polk	11.7	1,972	600	11	100	2,683	229	4.40
Redwood	2.5	491	600		75	1,166	466	8.9
Renville	.2	52	175		10	237	1,185	22.7
Rice	4.5	872	540	2	150	1,564	347	6.60
Rock	3.5	733	1500	55	50	1,338	382	7.33
Scott	3.1	640	480	66	50	1,236	398	7.6
Sibley	2.4	492	360		20	872 3,441	363	6.97
Stearns	11 3	1,986	1,266 480	114	75 125	1,215	313 405	6.00
Steele	6.2	1,168	547	15		1.830	295	7.77 5.60
Swift	.7	139	1300		100	469	670	12.8
Todd	2.7	564	420		40	1,024	379	7.2
Craverse	1.9	394	487		20	901	474	9.10
Wabasha	1.5	313	480		50	843	562	10.7
Waseca	1.6	331	420	*******	60	811	506	9.7
Washington	5.9	1,140	720		100	1,960	332	6.3
Wilkin	*5	*950	*550		50	1,550	310	5.9
"inona ellow Medicine	5.3	962 199	600 552	18	200 40	1,780 791	332 791	6.3 15.18
	172.1	\$32,991	\$25,646	\$916	\$3,616	\$63,169	\$367	\$7.0
nnepin	25.7	\$4,362	\$2,520	100.7350	\$500	\$7,382	\$287	\$5.5
imsey	17	2,902	2,160		500	6,162	362	6.93
Louis	43	7,724	1,560		500	10,172	236	4.53

Partly estimated.

TABLE 30.—COUNTY JAILS—MOVEMENT

(See Sixth Biennial

COUNTIES.	in . Jar	aber Jail 1.1, 94.	Rece Duri	nber eived ng the ar.	Pr D	rotal isone urin Year	ers g	8t	t to ate son.	St. Trai	t to ste ning ool.	Service Sente in Jai	Do
	M.	F.	м.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
Aitkin	1		27	1	28	1	29	4	_			13	-
Becker	4		64	2	68	2	70	2				15 24	
Blue Earth	4		42	2	46	2	48	ī				25	
Brown	6		27		88		88	1				15	
ariton	7		48		55	ļ	55	j 5				31	١
Carver (a)		•••••	8		8		8			•••••		3	٠.,
hippewa	2 16	•••••	22	1 8	24	1	25	1				7	
row Wing	10		78 58	5	94	8 5	97	2	1	2		89	Į
Oakota (b)	10		107	٥	58 117	٥	63 117	9				23	1
Douglas	1		16	1	17	ı	18	2				87 10	
aribault	ŝ		27		82		82	2				28	
fillmore	2		86		88		88	5				20	
reeborn	8		84		87	ļ	87	8				25	
loodhue	4		33	2	87	2	89	5		2		12	١
Iouston (a)		 	14		14	 	14	 				49	
santi			2		8		8					8	١
anabeo		•••••	7		7	•••••	7		•••••			4	١
andiyohi			27	*******	28		28	2				18	
ittson ac qui Parle			7		. 8		. 8		•••••			1	٠.
e Sueur (b)	1		27	1	11	1	12	1		•••••	•••••	5	٠
yon			18		28 16		28	1	•••••			15	ļ
(cLeod	۰	•••••	14	8	14	8	16 17	*****				8 5	
(arshall			5	•	5	ľ	5	-		••••		2	•••
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deeker			10	ī	10	ī	ii	·				3	٠
Corrison	2		46	1	48	1	49	2				18	١
Lower	2	1	25		27	1	28	9				9	ı
Cicollet	2		80	1	82	1	83	1				19	
Vobles	1		24		25		25	8	,	•••••		13	ļ
tter Tail	1 5		22	1	28	1	24	4			•••••	9	
olk	6		100 98	1 1	105 104	1	106 105	7				17	٠٠
Penville	۰		9	1	102	•	103	1		••••	·····	44 1	۱
lice	6		83	2	89	2	91	8				60	٠
lock	i		20		21	<u>-</u>	21					10	١
cott	1		30		81		31	1				12	l ::
ibley			10		10		10	2				-8	l."
tearns (b)	5		334	12	889	12	851	9	1	1		56	ļ
teele	6	1	30	2	36	3	89	9				15	ĺ
tevens wift	3		30 9	1	33	1	34	4				9	
odd	2		26	1 5	9 28	1 5	10	•••••	•••••			. 3	
TAVOISO	1 1		6	- 1	7	٥	88 7	4	••••	1	1	16	•••
Vabasha	٠ ا		28	1	28	ıi	29	1		•••••	ļ	1 9	ļ
Vaseca	4		22	i	26	li	27	2		1		5	t
Vashington	2		38		85		85	3		•		14	•••
Vilkin			93		93		93					81	٠
Vinona	8		126	15	134	15	149	12		8	1	19	١
Cellow Medicine	2		10	8	12,	8	15	2				4	١
Totals	144		2,068	71	2, 212	78	2, 285	143		15		75*	ļ
			440		45.4		400		1		ا ا	_	
Iennepin Ramsey	14 52	;	440 887	85 96	454 939	35 97	489 1,086	65		16	3		
St. Louis	44	1 1	825	58	989 869	54	9.3	69 49		12 6	•••••	17z	
			- 520		009	- 54	3.0		•••••			693	l
Grand Totals	254	4	4, 220	255	4, 474	259	4, 733	826		49	5	1,550	ı

s Estimated. b Includes city or village prisoners.

OF POPULATION DURING THE YEAR 1894.

Report, pages 106-109.)

	aid ne.	Rele o Ba	n	Rele Fai to In	lure	ted No	uit- l or olle os.	Hal	ased n beas pus.	Ins Hos	t to ane pit-	eap o Die	ed	Other Remo from Jai	ved		of ,		in.	Jail . 31, 94.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M,	F.	M.	F.	M,	F.	M.	F.	Total.	м.	F.
2		5				3	1			3				2		25	1	26	3	
						13								15	2	61	2	63	7	
1		6		1	1	5		1				2	***	1	******	41	2	43	5	
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	100000															8		8		
2	******	4	*****	1	*****	3	1	2				1	***	1		23	1	24	1	
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		6		1						1	*****	*****	***	········		24 15		24 15	4	
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		2							******			******	***			4		4	1	
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4		7				7	******	1			1		***	9		10 47	1	11 48	····i	
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4						1	1						444			19 21		19 22	6	
			1			20		1					***	9	******	100	1	101	5	
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****													***			9		9		
7		6				5	*****		*****	2					*****	83 18	2	85 18	6 3	*****
	3			******		2			******							29		29	2	
2	2					1						*****	***			8		. 8	2	
129		2		2		10				3 2	2		***	115	8	327	12	339	12	
				1		5			*****	2	2		***	8		34 27	3	37 28	6	
	3					2								1		9	1	10		
1	2					1				1			***	1	1	27	5	32	1	
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5		5						1				1	***	9	1	25	1	26	1	
						1		1						1		27		27	8	
.3						1						1		1		91		91	2	
14		26				20				10	2 2			25	7	129	15	144 12	5 3	
70	-	200	4	44	1	137	7	15	-	56	17	20		399	21	2,057	73	2, 30	155	
4		70	5	20	1	2				45	20			167	6	419	35	454	85	
LE			14	8		27		2		64	20	2		421	40	922	96	1,018	17	
(21	5					ĩ		23	12	1	***	152	13	852	52	904	17	
-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-		_	-		_	-		-			-	-	_
78	11	421	28	72	2	166	7	18	******	188	69	23	***	1,139	80	4, 250	256	4,506	224	1

TABLE 31.—COUNTY JAILS—MOVEMENT OF

(See Sixth Biennial

Counties.	Num in Jan. 189	ail 1,	Num Recei Duri the Y	ved ng		Pris ring Year	the	Su	t to ate son.	Trai	t to ate ning ool.	Serv Sente in J	nce
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
litkin	8		24		27		27	8				12	
Becker	7		95	1	102	1	108					39	
Big Stone			6				6					2	
Blue Earth Brown	5 3		96 17	5	101 20	5	106 20	8		1	•••••	42 7	ļ
Carlton	1		18	8	19	8	22			•••••		10	l
Carver			5	ĭ	- 5	ĭ	-6	••••				ĭ	I
Thippewa	1		14		15		15	4				2	I
Clay	17		56	2	78	2	75	16				20	 .
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Dakota s Douglas	6		96 2 0		102 20	2	102 22	2 1			*****	85 11	····
Paribault	********		20	_	20	•	20	•				14	ı
Fillmore	4		27		81		81	8				15	
Freeborn	8		30	1	83	1	84					4	١
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tasca Kanabec	•••••	•••••	30		20 8	8	8			1		1 2	l···
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Marshall Martin			80		82		32					17	<u> </u>
Meeker			ŽŤ		21	l	21	1				18	
Morrison	1		65	4	66	4	70	1	I			9	١
Mower			54		54			7				28	
Nicollet	5		52	_	57	1						16	1
Nobles	6		20 33		26 85		26 35	1	ļ		ļ	14 25	1
Olmsted Otter Tail	2 5		104		109		118		l'''i	•••••	ıi	46	
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Redwood			40		40		40				Į	24	
Renville		ļ	9		9		9				·		١
Bice	6		82		88		90			1		52	
Bock	3		14 81		17 88							9	
Boott	2		10		12		84 12			1		12	
BibleyBibleyBibley	12		328		840							65	,
Steele	2		20		22		22				l	10	١
Stevens	6		45		51		52	1			,	28	
3wift			16					1			[_.	8	
rodd	1 1		28		29						1	10	
Craverse	1 1		16 28		17 80		17 82			2	l	4	
Wabasha	l i		81		82		82				[13	
Waseca Washington			60		68		68					14	
Wilkin	2		94		96		96	4				85	
Winons	5		57		62			8	1	1		28	
Yellow Medicine	8		10	2	18	2	15	1		••••		! 6	
Total	155		2, 230	99	2, 385	99	2, 484	121	1	11	2	1, ('	
Hennepin	85		448		483	89		79		15			
Ramsey	17	1	729		746			88		19		14	
3t. Louis	17	2	806	43	828	45	868	22				658	
		_	4, 218		4, 437	283	4,720	_	1			1,8	

a Includes city or village prisoners.

POPULATION DURING THE YEAR 1895.

Report, Pages 106-109.)

Pa Fi		Rele o Ba	D	Relea on Failt to Ind	ire	Acq ted No Pr	or		n	Ins Ho	ane spi- al.	0	aped r ed.	Other Remo from Jai	ved	Passe	tal d Out Jail.	Num in Ja Dec. 1898	ail 31,
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3		6				1							*****			37		3	
5	····i	2	****	/*************************************		7		3		3	i	1		9		9 87	2	1	
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289	24	404	32	90	6	170	11	24		158	71	16		866	63	4, 159	275	278	

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART IV.

Pauperism.— I — Relief of Paupers. 2—Poorhouses.
With Tables 32 to 39.

I.-RELIEF OF PAUPERS.

The hard times have resulted in a marked increase in the expenditures for the relief and care of the poor; but the increase in expenditure has not kept pace with the increase in the number of persons relieved. This is probably due partly to the fact that many cases of simply temporary distress have been relieved and is due partly to the fact that the amount of money expended for the relief of the poor is largely a matter of precedent and tradition. The expenditure for the relief of the poor during the years named was as follows: 1892, \$300,000; 1893, \$353,000; 1894, \$416,000; 1895, \$424-This indicates an increase of about forty-one per cent, but this increase is much greater in some items than in others. The total expenditure for the board of paupers in poorhouses, hospitals, etc., was in 1892, \$125,500, and in 1895, \$172,500, an increase of thirty-seven per cent, but the amount expended for partial support of paupers in their own homes was \$97,800 in 1892 and \$140,600 in 1895, an increase of forty-four per cent. These facts with reference to expenditures correspond to the facts with reference to pauper population. The increase in the number of "outdoor" paupers has been very much greater than the increase in the number of paupers cared for in poorhouses, hospitals, etc.

COMPARISON OF THE CARE OF THE POOR IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY WITH THAT IN OTHER COUNTIES IN MINNESOTA.

RATIO JUNE, 1896.

Hennepin county. Ramsey St. Louis.	6.182
Total	

EXPENDITURE FOR SUPPORT OF THE POOR, 1894.

Hennepin county	\$62,156 61,757 60,833	Amount per Inhabitant. 28.5 cents 41.8 cents 90.1 cents
Totals Remainder of the state	\$184,746 231,446	41.6 cents 20.5 cents
EXPENDITURES FOR 1890	5.	Amount per Inhabitant.
Hennepin county	\$69.547	31.9 cents
	60,106	40.7 cents
Ramsey St. Louis.	48,435	61.6 cents
Totals	\$178,088	40.2 cents
Remainder of the state	246,046	21.8 cents

ALMSHOUSE CARE, 1895.

	Total	Average	Total	Weekly
	No.	No.	Expense.	Expense.
Hennepin county	151	81	-\$9,430	\$2.22
Ramsey	123	80	8,660	2.08
St. Louis	171	41	7,666	3.55
Remainder of the state	550	286	40,651	2.72

Visits to poorhouses have been reported from time to time in the issues of the Minnesota Bulletin.

Table No. 32.—Detailed statement of expenditures for relief of poor in Minnesota for four years ending Dec. 31, 1895, excluding purchases of poor farms, permanent improvements thereon, and expenses of committing insane to the hospitals.

A statement for the two earlier years will be found on pages 134-142, inclusive, of the sixth biennial report, and that for the later two years will be found included in a similar table in the eighth biennial report.

Table No. 33.—Comparative statement of pauper expenses in counties spending more than thirty cents or less than twelve cents per inhabitant for the year 1895.

A statement for the four earlier years will be found on page 143 of the sixth biennial report, and that for the two later years will be found included in a similar table in the eighth biennial report.

Table No. 34.—Showing estimated value of county poor farms and property thereon in Minnesota, Dec. 31, 1896, per reports of overseers of poorhouses and county auditors. (See sixth biennial report, page 149.)

The total investment, Dec. 31, 1896, for each county will be found included in a similar table in the eighth biennial report.

Tables Nos. 35 and 36 show the current expenses of county poorhouses for the years 1894 and 1895. Tables Nos. 37 and 38 exhibit the movement of the population of the poorhouses for the years 1894 and 1895.

Table No. 39.—Showing the sex, age and nationality of inmates of county poorhouses of Minnesota; also the causes, or supposed causes of pauperism, for ten years ending Dec. 31, 1895.

A statement for the first eight years of this report will be found on page 148 of the sixth biennial report, and that for the later two years will be found in a similar table in the eighth biennial report.

TABLE 35.

Current Expenses of County Poorhouses in Minnesota for the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1894, Excluding Medical Expenses and Permanent Improvements. (See Sixth Biennial Report, pp. 144, 145.)

COUNTIES.	Daily Average No. of Inmates.	Current Expenses for the Year.	Sales of Produce from Poor Farm,	Net Current Expenses of Poorhouse.	Average Annual Cost per Inmate.	Average Weekly Cost per Inmate
*Anoka	9.1	\$1,778.00		\$1,778.00	\$195.00	\$3.74
*Becker	7.7	2,587.00		2.587.00	336.00	6.45
Blue Earth	18.5	2,551.00	\$652.00	1,899.00	103.00	1.98
*Chippewa	6	837.00		837.00	139.60	2.67
*Chisago	8.4	1.136.00		1.136.00	135.00	2.59
Cottonwood	2.5	383.00		383.00	153.00	2.05
Crow Wing	4.3	967.00	325.00	642.00	149.00	2.86
Dakota	17.3	2.464.00	238.00	2,226.00	129.00	2.47
Dodge	6.7	1,293,00	543.00	750.00	112.00	2.15
Fillmore	11.5	1,881.00	2.031.00	†150.00		
Freeborn	4.6	775.00			139.00	2.67
Goodhue	28.5	3,898,00		3,625.00	127.00	2.44
Houston	9.8	1,067.00		1.067.00	109.00	2.09
Lac qui Parle	3.7	1,237,00		1.007.00	272.00	5.22
Lyon	5.6	1,465.00		729.00	130.00	2.50
Mower		860,00		125.00	25.00	.48
Nicollet	10	1,300.00		255.00	25.00	.48
Olusted	7.5	1,734.00		1,504.00	200.00	3.84
Otter Tail	18.2	2,112.00		1,791.00	98.00	1.88
Redwood	.5	260.00		26.00	52.00	1.00
Renville	3	1.580.00		888.00	296.00	5.68
Rice	12.6	1,672.00		1.672.00	133.00	2,55
Scott	13			1,749.00	134.00	2.57
Steele	6	1.293.00		1,073.00	179.00	3.48
Wabasha	7.2	1,445,00		1,445.00	200.00	3.84
Washington	13.5	2,707.00		2.181.00	161.00	3.09
Wirona	17.9	2,571,00			142.00	2.72
Yellow Medicine	7.6	1.441.00			180.00	3.45
Zem Medicine,	266.3	\$45,043.00		\$35,782.00	\$134.00	\$2.57
				100	100	
Hennepin	80.9	10,284 00		10,273.00	127.00	
Ramsey	84	9,986.00		9,509.00	113.00	2.17
St. Louis	43.4	5,627.00		5,627.00	130.00	2.50
Totals	474.6	\$70,940.00	\$9,749.00	\$61,191,00	\$129.00	\$2.47

^{*}Overseer paid for boarding paupers by the week, †Excess of receipts over expenditures.

TABLE 36.

Current Expenses of County Poorhouses in Minnesota for the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1895, Excluding Medical Expenses and Permanent Improvements.

Counties,	Daily Av. No. of In- mates.	Current Expenses for the Year.	Sales of Produce from Poor Farm.	Net Current Expenses of Poorhouse	Average Annual Cost per Inmate,	Average Weekly Cost per Inmate.
*Anoka	8.5	\$1,863,00		\$1,863.00	\$219.00	\$4.20
*Becker	8.5	2,101.00		2,101.00	247.00	4.7
Blue Earth	16.4	2,721.00		2,310.00	141.00	2.7
*Chippewa	7	647.00		647.00	92.00	1.70
*Chisago	4.9			749.00	153.00	2.9
*Cottonwood	1.9	618.00		618.00	325.00	6.2
Crow Wing	6.5	1,108,00		761.00	117.00	2.2
Dakota	17.9	2,527.00	141.00	2,386.00	133.00	2.5
Dodge	7.7	1,891.00	567.00		172.00	3.30
Fillmore	13.2	1,672.00		664.00	50.00	.9
*Freeborn	2.7	854.00	250.00	604.00	223.00	4.2
Goodhue	28.3	3,373,00	31.00	3.342.00	118.00	2.2
Houston	12.4	959.00		959.00	77.00	1.4
Lac qui Parle	4.3	926.00		757.00	176.00	3.3
Lyon	6.4	1.357.00	338.00		159.00	3.0
Mower	5	868.00	50.00	818.00	163.00	3.1
Nicollet	9.6	1.456.00	914.00	542.00	56.00	1.0
*Olmsted	8.8	1.897.00	118.00	1,779.00	202.00	3.8
Otter Tail	21.1	2,804.00	166.00	2,638,00	125.00	2.4
Redwood	1.7	361.00		276.00	162.00	3.1
*Renville	4.9	1.149.00	643.00	506.00	103.00	1.9
Rice	11.8	1.763.00		1.763.00	149.00	2.8
Scott	17.5	2,314.00		2.314.00	132.00	2.5
Steele	.6.4	1,454.00	240.00	1,214.00	190.00	3.6
*Wabasha	12		240.00	1,964.00	164.00	3.1
Washington	14	3,108.00		2.639.00	188.00	3.6
Winona	16.1		400.00	2,403,00	149.00	2.8
Yellow Medicine	10.3	1,870.00		1,691.00	164.00	3.1
renow medicine	285.8	\$46,777.00		\$40.651.00	\$142.00	\$2.7
Action 1	CHANGE !		10.00			
Hennepin	81.4	\$9,474.00		\$9,430.00	\$116.00	\$2.2
Ramsey	80	9,210.00	550.00		108.00	2.0
St. Louis	41.4	7,666.00		7,666.00	185.00	3.5
Totals	488.6	\$73,127.00	\$6,720.00	\$66,407.001	\$136.00	\$2.6

^{*}Overseer paid for boarding patpers by the week.

TABLE 37.—COUNTY POORHOUSES—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION DURING THE YEAR 1894.

(See Sixth Biennial Report, pages 146-147.)

Grand totals	Total, 3 counties	Hennepin Ramsey St. Louis	Total, 29 counties	Anoka Anoka Anoka Anoka Blue Earth Chipseva Chipsevo Chiosyod Chow Wing Cotow Wing Pillmore Freeborn Goedhue Goedhue Houston Freeborn Free		COUNTIES.
386	177	54 51	209	1127528221 1660423247112264666	ĸ	Number in the Poorhouse, Jan., 1894.
8	26	6 6	73	₩ ₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩	Ŧ.	nber borh
485	203	62 57	282	11156711122	Total.	in ouse, 94.
841	162	744	179		X.	Number Received During Year.
122	40	19 8 13	82		'n	ived ived ing
_			_	1	ĸ	Number Born in Poor- house.
-			-		75	ber in
728	339	98 116 125	389	7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	ĸ	Tota tion th
22	66	2522	156	2800000-0000000000000000000000000000000	.ম	n Du
950	405	119 136 160	545	14 822 15 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	Total	Total Popula- tion During the Year.
286	148	228	143	40004-11400000004001 - 4040040	ĸ	Number Discharg'd During the Year.
8	29	22 25	71		멸	ng'd ng
3			8	20	ĸ	Numbe Bound O or Adop ed Duri Year.
		T 1	1		Ŧ.	i i de de
13			2		ĸ	Bound Out Number Number or Adopt- Left with-Died Dured During out Leave. ing Year.
	:	1 1	:		' 5	ber vith-
47	14	10	83	- NNS- S CISS NS -	ĸ	Num Died I ing Y
14	2	1,0	12	20	<u>'</u> -5	8 11 9
838	167	27 44 86	181	∞ ¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬	ĸ	
115	81	24.5	- e		.3	Total Loss of Population Dur- ing Year.
	Ī _	 28 %	265	22 24 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Total.	
	193	71 72 89	208	5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ĸ	Number in Poorhouse, Dec. 81, 1894.
					F	mbe 1894.
	ñ	<u> </u>	72	מששרם ממששממחים מיים ה הישממה	Total.	Number in rhouse, Dec 1894.

TABLE 38.—COUNTY POORHOUSES-MOVEMENT OF POPULATION DURING THE YEAR 1895.

Counties.	Num Po Jai	Number in the Poorhouse Jan. 1, 1895.	t the use 895.	Number Received During the Year.	Number Received During the Year.	No. Born in Poor- house During the Year.		Total Popula- tion During the Year.	al Pop During Year.	uls- g the	Number Discharg'd During the Year.	rg'd ng d	No. Bound Out or Adopted During the Year.	und or og	Number Left Without Leave.		Number Died During the Year.		Total Loss of Population During Year.	oss of ation Year.	N N P	Number in Poorhouse Dec. 81, 1895.	. Pool
	M.	Di.	T.	M.	E.	M.	64	M.	E.	H	W.	Fi	W.	14	M.	ß.	M. F.		M. F.	E	M.	Ei,	Ė
Anoka Beeker Bue Earth. Chippe wa Chisgo Cotton wood C	0 L 5 4 4 8 8 6 5 4 8 8 8 2 5 5 8 4 7 L L 8 2 9 9 9 9 6 7	044CH 0044608CH 00 10-H 1 10-800064	8 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	<u>- 14 + 24 + 24 + 25 + 25 + 25 + 25 + 25 + 2</u>	0000H H 01-1000HH40H00 HHH00440H0	1 1 1	; - -	22227 8 8 8 8 8 8 2 2 2 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	21-38- 43084-33108880 810411-400	22222 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8577444846851534868 488 14 66449 2	4000 0001100 0001					8 111 121 11 2 11 831		**************************************				
Total, 29 counties	208	72	280	199	09	9	9	412	188	250	162	49		-	-		26	1	188	57 245	5 224	4 81	
Hennepin Ramsey	71 72 39	16 8 8	88 4 4	55 31 117	6 4 2		111	126 103 156	25 15 15	151 123 171	35 30 107	981		111	1	-	9-1-	811	45 31 108	9 6 21	51 8 40 7 120 4	84 16 72 11 48 3	
0.3	32	35	217	203	25		1	385	9	445	172	25	-	1	-	-	00	14	181	80 211	1 204	4 30	284
	90	107	497	405	85	100	9	797	86	895	334	74	-	-	-	-	34 1	11	869	87 456		111 87	1 539

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART V.

Table 40.—Detailed Account of the Expenses of the Board for the Biennial Period.

TRAVELING EXPENSES OF C. AMUNDSON.

1894.	Aug. 6. St. Paul	\$7.60
	Aug. 22. Mankato	1.44
	Oct. 16. St. Paul	7.60
	Dec. 26. St. Paul	7.60
1895.	Jan. 14. St. Paul State Conference	10.60
	April 9. St. Paul	7.60
	July 2. St. Paul	7.85
	Oct. 8. St. Paul	7.60
1896.	Jan. 15. Visiting state institutions	14.15
1000.	April 7. St. Paul	7.00
	July 15. St. Paul.	7.00
	Total	\$86.04
	***************************************	400.04
	TRAVELING EXPENSES OF GEO. A. BRACKETT.	
1894.	Dec. 5. Stillwater	1.35
	July 31. Expenses attending board meetings at sundry	
	times durng term of office	20.28
		mn 2 100
	Total	\$21.63
9	TRAVELING EXPENSES OF E. S. DURMENT.	
1895.	June 3. Visiting state institutions	\$2.27
	Sept. 12-20. Denver, National Prison Association	101.00
1896.	Jan. 7. Visiting state institutions	4.60
	Total	\$107.87
	TRAVELING EXPENSES OF W. W. FOLWELL.	
5.	July 11. Expenses visiting state institutions	\$7.55
	Aug. 26. Expenses visiting state institutions	17.16
3.		0
4	Charities	46.80
	Total	\$71.51
	-2000	4.

TRAVELING EXPENSES	OF C	P	MAGINNIS	

1894.	Aug. 6. St. Paul	\$15.10
400.00	Nov. 8. St. Paul	18.81
	Nov. 15. St. Cloud	16.50
	Dec. 26. St. Paul	15.10
1895.	Jan. 14. St. Paul State Conference	15.10
20001	Feb. 14-16. Breckenridge and Fergus Falls	29.29
	April 9. St. Paul	16.10
	July 2. St. Paul	16.10
	Oct. 8. St. Paul	15.10
1896.	Jan. 30. St. Paul	15.30
2000.	April 7. St. Paul	15.30
	July 15. St. Paul	15.10
		-
	Total	\$202.90
	TRAVELING EXPENSES OF J. H. RICH.	
1894.	April 3. St. Paul	\$2.44
TOO I.	Oct. 16. St. Paul.	2.44
	Nov. 15. St. Cloud	7.50
1895.	Jan. 14. St. Paul	2.44
1000.	April 9. St. Paul.	2.44
1896.	Jan. 30. St. Paul.	3.50
1000.	July 15. St. Paul.	3.27
	July 10. St. Taulitanian	
	Total	\$24.03
	TRAVELING EXPENSES OF S. G. SMITH.	
1894.	Nov. 15. St. Cloud	\$5.10
1001.	Dec. 26. Expenses visiting state institutions	8.60
1895.	June 12. Expenses visiting state institutions	4.28
1000.		7.20
	Total	\$17.98
	TRAVELING EXPENSES OF J. B. WAKEFIELD.	
1894.	Aug. 6. St. Paul	\$12.56
	Nov. 8. Red Wing	16.50
1895.	April 9. St. Paul	12.56
	Oct. 8. St. Paul	12.56
	Total	\$54.18
	SECRETARY'S TRAVELING EXPENSES.	
1894.	Tune A New York	90.45
1094.	June 4. New Ulm	\$2.45
	5. Sleepy Eye	4.00
	5. Redwood Falls	
	21. Faribault	2.29
	22. Owatonna	
	22. Rochester	
	Red Wing	1.38
	26. Winona	4.75
	27. Wabasha	
	27. Duluth	
	28. Barnum	
	28. Carlton	
	Cloquet	
	29. Grand Rapids	
	July 5. Red Wing	
	6. Stillwater	

		BI	ENNIAL REPORT—ACCOUNT OF EXPENSES.	9
		SE	CRETARY'S TRAVELING EXPENSES.—Continued.	
94.	July	7.	St. Paul, livery poorhouse	2.5
	·	10.	St. Paul, livery poorhouse	2.5
		17.	Stillwater	.5
		18.	Ellsworth	3.3
		20.	Worthington	7.1
		26.	Rochester	4.1
		27.	Red Wing.	2.3
		30.	Waseca	1.9
		31.	Albert Lea.	2.1
		31.		2.3
		51.	Austin	
			Harmony, livery poorhouse	4.0
	4 34 35		Preston	2.4
	Aug.	1.	Caledonia	.9
			Hokah	4.6
		4.	Cambridge	6.1
		8.	Stillwater	.7
		10.	Buffalo	2.0
		13.	Litchfield	2.4
		14.	Pipestone	4.2
		15.	Lake Benton	.9
		15.	Tracy	1.5
		16.	Marshall	4.6
		17.	Minneapolis	.2
		20.	St. Peter	1.2
		22.	Le Sueur Center	3.5
		22.	Mankato	2.8
		25.	Princeton	2.5
	Aug.	8.	Stillwater	3.
		9.	Stillwater	3.
	Oct.	26.	Faribault	2.1
		29.	Madison, Wis	6.2
			Milwaukee	2.0
	Nov.	S.	Red Wing	1.5
		9.	Rochester	4.6
		15.	St. Cloud	2.3
	Dec.	31.	St. Cloud	3.4
95.	Jan.	19.	St. Paul, carfare	.1
		25.	St. Peter	2.6
		25.	Worthington	7.1
	Feb.	2.	Stillwater	.5
		4.	Mankato	4.7
		5.	Worthington	4.2
		9.	St. Paul, carfare	.1
		12.	Duluth	2.0
		14.	Minneapolis, fare	.2
		14.	Breckenridge	9.0
		15.	Fergus Falls	3.8
		16.	Alexandria	8.0
		28.	Cleveland, Ohio	.1
			Chicago	.4
			Waukesha, Wis	15.4
	Mar.	4.	Stillwater	10.9
		5.	Stillwater	.6
		8.	St. Anthony Park	.1
		9.	St. Peter	
		23.	Empire	1.5
		25.	Minneapolis	1.0
		28.	Chaska	.7
		28.	Chaska	1.3
	April		Shakopee	1.9
	April	24.	St. Paul	.7
		26.	Minneapolis Minneapolis	.2
				.6

	May	1.	Minneapolis	1.40
	Dia	22-2	8. New Haven, Conn., National Conference of Char-	1.10
			ities	77.18
		31.	Boston, Mass	8.55
	June		Philadelphia	5.50
	o and	6.	Utica	.95
		7.	Rochester, N. Y	.15
			Buffalo, N. Y	4.00
		S.	Cleveland, Ohio	1.05
		11.	Columbus, Ohio	6.40
		21.	Hastings, Minn	.98
		30.	Hastings	1.18
	July	2.	Minnehaha	1.45
	bury	6.	Hastings	1.05
		S.	Rosemount	.60
		10.	Rochester	2.85
		11.	Owatonna	1.63
		22.	Duluth	2.55
		22.	Grand Rapids	7.10
		30.		.60
	Ame		Hastings	
	Aug.		Crookston	7.75
		15.	Mentor	2.91
		15.	E. Grand Forks	2.15
		16.	Fergus Falls	2.57
		00	St. Cloud	7.66
		20.	Stillwater	1.56
		21.	St. Paul	3.00
		21.	Minneapolis	2.25
	04	23.	Minneapolis	.20
	Sept.		Ortonville	7.55
		5.	Wheaton	2.10
		5.	Graceville	3.90
		12-		58.45
		18.	Golden, Col	.75
		19.	Colorado Springs	1.30
		20.	Hutchinson, Kan	5.01
		23.	Worthington, Minn	6.65
	0-4	23.	Faribault	2.04
	Oct.	1.	Watertown	1.92
		ä	Delano	1.07
		2.	Rochester	3.13
		12.	Minneapolis	.25
		21.	Fort Wayne, Ind	32.25
		29.	Faribault	4.32
		31.	Owatonna	3.03
	Nov.	-	Stillwater	2.20
		4.	Stillwater	1.46
		5.	Hokah	3.66
			Caledonia	3.00
		6.	Winona	7.16
			Minneapolis	.25
		21.	Long Prairie	3.70
		21.	Wadena	1.94
		22.	Fergus Falls	
		25.	Luverne	
		26.	Pipestone	
		26.	Worthington	14
	Dec.		Rochester	
	2.14	31.	Worthington	
1896.	Jan.	6.	Minneapolis	
		14.	Half-fare permit	
		16.	Fergus Falls	

SECRETARY'S TRAVELING EXPENSES.—Continued. 1896. Jan. 24. St. Peter					
Sept. Jan. 24. St. Peter. 3.59			В	ENNIAL REPORT-ACCOUNT OF EXPENSES.	93
September St. Peter St. Paul St. Paul St. Cloud St. Cl			SE	CRETARY'S TRAVELING EVERNSES Continued	
Feb. St. Paul.	909	Ton			9 50
8. Pine City. 18. Hinckley	1000.			Ot. Dead	
15. St. Cloud. 2.81 18. Hinckley .78 20. Minneapolis .50 Mar. 20. St. Peter. .6.09 23. Minneapolis .20 27. Red Wing. .1.57 April 2. Faribault .2.68 7. Minneapolis 4.20 24. Pine City. .50 28. Preston .6.05 29. Harmony 3.17 30. La Crosse, Wis 3.17 30. La Crosse, Wis 3.17 6 Hallock 9.11 6. Crookston 10.51 8. Red Wing 2.42 8. Red Wing 2.42 8. Red Wing 2.42 9. La Crookston 10.51 8. Red Wing 2.50 13. Red Wing 1.51 10. La Crookston 10.51 10. La Crookston 10.51 10. La Crookston <td></td> <td>reb,</td> <td>_</td> <td></td> <td></td>		reb,	_		
18. Hinckley .78 20. Minneapolis .50 Mar. 20. St. Peter 6.09 23. Minneapolis .20 27. Red Wing 1.57 April 2. Faribault 2.68 7. Minneapolis 4.20 24. Pine City 50 28. Preston 6.05 29. Harmony 3.17 30. La Crosse, Wis 3.10 Red Wing 2.85 May 1. Rochester 3.22 6. Crookston 10.51 8. Red Wing 2.42 8. Red Wing 2.42 9. Tau 2.50 13. Red Wing 2.42 8. Paul. 2.50 13. Red Wing 1.52 June 2-12. Grand Rapids. Mich., National Conference of Charities 56.33 30. Avoca 3.10 July 1. Slayton 1.65 Iona 1.10 Jackson 5.3 2. Windom 5.0 2. Windom 5.0 2. Worthington 5.77 6. Fergus Falls. 5.4 Moorhead 1.3					
20					
Mar. 20. St. Pefer. 6.09 23. Minneapolis 20 27. Red Wing. 1.57 April 2. Faribault 2.68 7. Minneapolis 4.26 24. Pine City. 5.0 28. Preston 6.05 29. Harmony 3.17 30. La Crosse, Wis. 3.10 Red Wing. 2.85 May 1. Rochester 3.22 6. Hallock 9.11 6. Crookston 10.51 8. Red Wing 2.42 8. Tyul. 2.5 13. Red Wing 2.42 8. Tyul. 2.5 13. Red Wing 1.52 June 2-12. Grand Rapids. Mich., National Conference of Charities 56.33 30. Avoca 3.10 July 1. Slayton 1.65 10na 1.10 Fairmont 1.60 Jackson 5.3 2. Windom 5.00 2. Worthington 5.7 5. Fergus Falls. 5.40 Moorthead 1.31 7. Detroit 2.7 8. Brainerd 4.					
28. Minneapolis 20 27. Red Wing 1.57 April 2. Faribault 2.68 7. Minneapolis 4.20 24. Pine City 50 28. Preston 6.05 29. Harmony 3.17 30. La Crosse, Wis 3.10 Red Wing 2.85 May 1. Rechester 3.22 6. Hallock 9.11 6. Crookston 10.51 8. Red Wing 2.42 8. Red Wing 2.50 13. Red Wing 2.50 13. Red Wing 1.52 June 2.12. Grand Rapids Mich, National Conference of Charities 56.33 30. Avoca 3.10 July 1. Slayton 1.65 Iona 1.10 Fairmont 1.60 Jackson 53 2. Windom 5.00 2. Worthington 5.77 6. Fergus Falls 5.40 Moorhead 1.31 7. Detroit 2.70 8. Brainerd 4.38 Aitkin 70 9. Telegram Redwood			20.	Minneapolis	.50
27. Red Wing. 1.57 2.68 2.68 7. Minneapolis 4.20 24. Pine City. 5.00 28. Pireston 6.05 29. Harmony 3.17 30. La Crosse, Wis 3.10 Red Wing. 2.85 May 1. Rochester 3.22 6. Crookston 10.51 8. Red Wing 2.42 St. Paul. 2.50 13. Red Wing 3.10 30. Avoca 30		Mar.	2 0.	St. Peter	6.09
April 2. Faribault			23.	Minneapolis	.20
April 2. Faribault			27.	Red Wing.	1.57
7. Minneapolis 4.20 24. Pine City. 5.0 28. Preston 6.05 29. Harmony 3.17 30. La Crosse, Wis 3.10 Red Wing. 2.85 May 1. Rochester 3.22 6. Hallock 9.11 6. Crookston 10.51 8. Red Wing 2.42 St. Paul 2.50 13. Red Wing 2.42 St. Paul 1.52 June 2-12 Grand Rapids. Mich., National Conference of Charities 56.33 30. Avoca 3.10 July 1. Slayton 1.65 Lona 1.10 Fairmont 1.60 Jackson 5.3 2. Windom 5.50 2. Worthington 5.57 6. Fergus Falls 5.40 Moorhead 1.31 7. Detroit 2.70 8. Brainerd 4.38 Aitkin 70 9. Duluth 4.95 Total \$739.47 POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPHING. 894. May 19. Telegram Fort Wayne 5.50 Telegram Redwood Falls 5.50 Telegram Redwood Falls 5.50 Telegram Redwood 5.51 Telegram Redwood 5.53 June 30. Telegram Redwood 5.55 Telegram Binnours 5.55 Telegram Fort Wayne 5.55 Telegram Binnours 5.55 Telegram Fort Wayne 5.55 Telegram Fort Wayne 5.55 Telegr		April	2.		
24. Pine City.					
28. Preston 6.05			_ :		
29. Harmony 3.17 30. La Crosse, Wis 3.10 Red Wing 2.85					
May 1. Rochester 3.20				그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그	
Red Wing. 2.85					
May 1. Rochester 3.22 6. Hallock 9.11 6. Crookston 10.51 8. Red Wing 2.42 St. Paul. 2.50 13. Red Wing 1.52 June 2-12. Grand Rapids. Mich., National Conference of Charities 56.33 30. Avoca 3.10 July 1. Slayton 1.65 Iona 1.10 Fairmont 1.60 Jackson 53 2. Windom 5.00 2. Worthington 5.77 6. Fergus Falls 5.40 Moorhead 1.31 7. Detroit 2.70 8. Brainerd 4.38 Aitkin 70 9. Duluth 4.95 Total \$7.39.47 POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPHING. 894. May 19. Telegram Redwood Falls 50 Telegram Redwood Falls 50 Telegram Redwood Falls 50 Telegram Redwood 25 June 30. Telegram Isinours 25 31. Telegram Redwood 25 32.			30.		
6. Hallock 9.11 6. Crookston 10.51 8. Red Wing 2.442 St. Paul. 2.50 13. Red Wing 1.52 June 2-12. Grand Rapids. Mich., National Conference of Charities 56.33 30. Avoca 3.10 July 1. Slayton 1.60 Jackson 5.00 July 1. Slayton 5.00 July 2. Telegram Fort Wayne 5.00 July 2. Telegram Redwood Falls 5.00 Telegram Redwood 5.05 July 2. Telegram St. Peter 5.05 July 2. Telegram St. Peter 5.05 July 2. Telegram Redwood 5.05 Telegram Duluth 5.05 Telegram Julyth 5.05 July 2. Telegram Redwood 5.05 July 2. Telegram Redwood 5.05 July 2. Telegram Redwood 5.05 Telegram Julyth 5.05 July 2. Telegram Medwood 5.05 July 3. Telegram Julyth 5.05 July 4. Telegram Julyth 5.05 July 5. Telegram Minneapolis 5.05 July 5. Telegram Hinckley 5.05 July 6. Telegram St. Peter, Minnne 6.05 July 7. Telegram Belue Earth City 5.05 July 7. Telegram Red Wing 5.05 July 7. Telegram Fellon 5.00 July 7. Telegram Red Wing 5.05 July 7. Telegram Fellon 5.0					
6. Crookston 8. Red Wing 9. 2.42 8t. Paul. 9. 2.50 13. Red Wing. 1.52 June 2-12. Grand Rapids. Mich., National Conference of Charities 30. Avoca 31.0 30. Avoca 31.0 31.0 30. Avoca 31.0 31.0 31.0 31.0 31.0 31.0 31.0 31.0		May	1.	[11] [12] [13] [14] [15] [15] [15] [15] [15] [15] [15] [15	5 155
8. Red Wing St. Paul			6.	Hallock	9.11
St. Paul. 2.50			6.	Crookston	10.51
13. Red Wing 1.52			8.	Red Wing	2.42
13. Red Wing				St. Paul	2.50
June 2-12. Grand Rapids. Mich., National Conference of Charities			13.		1.52
Charities		June			-
30. Avoca 3.10		o ciaco			56 22
July 1. Slayton 1.65 Iona			30		
Iona		Toly			
Fairmont		July	1.		
Jackson					
2. Windom 5.00 2. Worthington 5.77 6. Fergus Falls 5.40 Moorhead 1.31 7. Detroit 2.70 8. Brainerd 4.38 Aitkin .70 9. Duluth 4.95 Total \$739.47 POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPHING. 894. May 19. Telegram Fort Wayne \$0.25 29. Telegram Redwood Falls .50 Telegram Red Wing .25 June 30. Telegram Red Wing .25 July 2. Telegram Redwood .25 Telegram Duluth .25 31. Telegram Redwood .25 Aug 4. Telegrams Red Wing and Minneapolis .45 28. Telegram Minneapolis .30 Oct 10. Telegram Duluth .25 11. Postage stamps .30 0ct 22. Telegrams Duluth, Red Wing, St. Peter, Minnneapolis, Blue Earth City .145 Nov. 2. Telegram Red Wing .25					
2. Worthington 5.77 6. Fergus Falls. 5.40 Moorhead 1.31 7. Detroit 2.70 8. Brainerd 4.38 Aitkin .70 9. Duluth 4.95 Total \$739.47 POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPHING. 894. May 19. Telegram Fort Wayne \$0.25 29. Telegram Redwood Falls .50 Telegram Red Wing .25 June 30. Telegram Red Wing .25 July 2. Telegram Redwood .25 July 2. Telegram Redwood .25 Telegram Duluth .25 31. Telegram Isinours .25 Aug 4. Telegrams Red Wing and Minneapolis .45 28. Telegram Minneapolis .30 Oct. 10. Telegram Duluth .25 11. Postage stamps .30 0ct. 22. Telegrams Duluth, Red Wing, St. Peter, Minnneapolis, Blue Earth City .145 Nov. 2. Telegram Red Wing .25			_	그 이 시작되었다면 하는데 가장이 가장이 가장이 사람들이 없는데 이 기업을 하는 것이 되었다.	
6. Fergus Falls 5.40			2.	Windom	5.00
Moorhead			2.	Worthington	5.77
7. Detroit			6.	Fergus Falls	5.40
8. Brainerd 4.38				Moorhead	1.31
8. Brainerd 4.38			7.	Detroit	2.70
Aitkin			8.		4.38
9. Duluth			••		
Total \$739.47			O		
POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPHING. 894. May 19. Telegram Fort Wayne			θ.	Duluti	4.00
894. May 19. Telegram Fort Wayne \$0.25 29. Telegram Redwood Falls 50 Telegram Grinnell 50 Telegram Red Wing 25 June 30. Telegram St. Peter 25 July 2. Telegram Redwood 25 Telegram Duluth 25 Aug 4. Telegram Isinours 25 Aug 4. Telegrams Red Wing and Minneapolis 45 28. Telegram Minneapolis 30 Oct. 10. Telegram Duluth 25 11. Postage stamps 30.00 15. Telegram Hinckley 25 Oct. 22. Telegrams Duluth, Red Wing, St. Peter, Minnneapolis, Blue Earth City 1.45 Nov. 2. Telegram Red Wing 25				Total	\$739.47
29. Telegram Redwood Falls. 50 Telegram Grinnell. 50 Telegram Red Wing. 25 June 30. Telegram Redwood 25 July 2. Telegram Redwood 25 Telegram Duluth 25 31. Telegram Isinours 25 Aug. 4. Telegrams Red Wing and Minneapolis 45 28. Telegram Minneapolis 30 Oct. 10. Telegram Duluth 25 11. Postage stamps 30.00 15. Telegram Hinckley 25 Oct. 22. Telegrams Duluth, Red Wing, St. Peter, Minnneapolis, Blue Earth City 1.45 Nov. 2. Telegram Red Wing 25				POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPHING.	
29. Telegram Redwood Falls. 50 Telegram Grinnell. 50 Telegram Red Wing. 25 June 30. Telegram Red Wong. 25 July 2. Telegram Redwood 25 Telegram Duluth 25 31. Telegram Isinours 25 Aug. 4. Telegrams Red Wing and Minneapolis. 45 28. Telegram Minneapolis. 30 Oct. 10. Telegram Duluth. 25 11. Postage stamps. 30.00 15. Telegram Hinckley. 25 Oct. 22. Telegrams Duluth, Red Wing, St. Peter, Minnneapolis, Blue Earth City 1.45 Nov. 2. Telegram Red Wing 25	894.	May	19.	Telegram Fort Wayne	\$0.25
Telegram Grinnell		1	29.		
Telegram Red Wing					
June 30. Telegram St. Peter. 25 July 2. Telegram Redwood 25 Telegram Duluth 25 31. Telegram Isinours 25 Aug. 4. Telegrams Red Wing and Minneapolis 45 28. Telegram Minneapolis 30 Oct. 10. Telegram Duluth 25 11. Postage stamps 30.00 15. Telegram Hinckley 25 Oct. 22. Telegrams Duluth, Red Wing, St. Peter, Minnneapolis, Blue Earth City 1.45 Nov. 2. Telegram Red Wing 25					
July 2. Telegram Redwood .25 Telegram Duluth .25 31. Telegram Isinours .25 Aug 4. Telegrams Red Wing and Minneapolis .45 28. Telegram Minneapolis .30 Oct. 10. Telegram Duluth .25 11. Postage stamps .30.00 15. Telegram Hinckley .25 Oct. 22. Telegrams Duluth, Red Wing, St. Peter, Minnneapolis, Blue Earth City .145 Nov. 2. Telegram Red Wing .25		June	30		
Telegram Duluth		_	_		
31. Telegram Isinours .25 Aug. 4. Telegrams Red Wing and Minneapolis. .45 28. Telegram Minneapolis. .30 Oct. 10. Telegram Duluth. .25 11. Postage stamps. .30.00 15. Telegram Hinckley. .25 Oct. 22. Telegrams Duluth, Red Wing, St. Peter, Minnneapolis, Blue Earth City. 1.45 Nov. 2. Telegram Red Wing. .25		oury	ے.		
Aug. 4. Telegrams Red Wing and Minneapolis. .45 28. Telegram Minneapolis. .30 Oct. 10. Telegram Duluth. .25 11. Postage stamps. .30,000 15. Telegram Hinckley. .25 Oct. 22. Telegrams Duluth, Red Wing, St. Peter, Minnneapolis, Blue Earth City. 1.45 Nov. 2. Telegram Red Wing. .25			94		
28. Telegram Minneapolis. .30 Oct. 10. Telegram Duluth. .25 11. Postage stamps. .30.00 15. Telegram Hinckley. .25 Oct. 22. Telegrams Duluth, Red Wing, St. Peter, Minnneapolis, Blue Earth City. 1.45 Nov. 2. Telegram Red Wing. .25					
Oct. 10. Telegram Duluth .25 11. Postage stamps. .30.00 15. Telegram Hinckley. .25 Oct. 22. Telegrams Duluth, Red Wing, St. Peter, Minnneapolis, Blue Earth City. 1.45 Nov. 2. Telegram Red Wing. .25		Aug			
11. Postage stamps. 30.00 15. Telegram Hinckley. .25 Oct. 22. Telegrams Duluth, Red Wing, St. Peter, Minnne-apolis, Blue Earth City. 1.45 Nov. 2. Telegram Red Wing. .25					
11. Postage stamps. 30.00 15. Telegram Hinckley. .25 Oct. 22. Telegrams Duluth, Red Wing, St. Peter, Minnne-apolis, Blue Earth City. 1.45 Nov. 2. Telegram Red Wing. .25		Oct.	10.	Telegram Duluth	.25
15. Telegram Hinckley			11.		30.00
Oct. 22. Telegrams Duluth, Red Wing, St. Peter, Minnne- apolis, Blue Earth City. 1.45 Nov. 2. Telegram Red Wing			15.		The second second
apolis, Blue Earth City. 1.45 Nov. 2. Telegram Red Wing. .25		Oct.			
Nov. 2. Telegram Red Wing					1.45
		Nov	2.		
			3.	Telegram Hinckley	.25
9. Telegram Rochester					
19. Telegrams Minneapolis and Mankato			19.	relegiants minneapons and Mankato	.50

			POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPHINGContinued.	
	Dec.	11.	Postage stamps	100.00
		12.	Telegrams Red Wing, Sandstone	.40
		20.	Telegram Minneapolis	.20
		21.	Telegram Duluth, Red Wing, St. Peter, Blue Earth	
			City	1.10
			Telegrams from Duluth, Red Wing, St. Peter, Blue	100
			Earth City and Minneapolis	1.25
1895.	Jan.	13.	Telegram Duluth	.25
		22.	Telegrams to and from Duluth	.50
	77.1		Telegram Winona	.25
	Feb.	3 3.5	Telegram Duluth	.25
		14.	Telegram from Duluth	.25
		23.	Telegram Cleveland, Ohio	.50
		24. 26.	Telegram Cleveland, Ohio	.50
	Mon	13.	Telegram Duluth	
	Mar.	19.	Postage stamps	50.00 5.00
	Ameil		Telegram Hartford, Conn	.52
	April	4.	Telegram Atlanta, Ga	.60
			Deposit for unpaid mail matter	2.00
				.60
	Mar	15.	Special delivery stamps	50.00
	May	22.	Postage stamps	.29
			Deposit for unpaid mail matter	2.00
		31.	Telegram New Haven	.60
		01.	Stamps for registration	.64
	June	10	Telegram Oberlin, Ohio	.30
	ounc	17.	Postage stamps	40.00
		20.	Telegram Hastings	.25
	July	8.	Telegram Minneapolis	.25
	oury	23.		.50
		29.	Telegrams Hastings and Red Wing Telegram Hastings	
		31.	Poetgen etamps	.25
	Aug.		Postage stamps	58.75
	Sept.	4.	Telegram St. Cloud	.30
	Dept.	4.	Telegram Wheaton	.35
		6.	Tologram Ortonville	.50
		23.	Telegram Ortonville Telegram Fort Wayne, Ind	.25
		26.	Telegram from Blue Earth City	.65
			Telegram Owatonna	.25
	Oct.	22.	Postage stamps	60.00
		23.	Telegram Fort Wayne	.50
			Telegram Grand Rapids	.50
		29.	Telegram to Springfield, Ill	2.65
	Nov.	1.	Telegram Stillwater	.31
	Dec.	19.	Telegram Fairmont	.50
		30.	Postage stamps	100.00
1896.	Jan.	8.	Telegrams St. Peter, Rochester, Fergus Falls	.75
	Feb.	6.	Postage	1.00
		20.	Telegrams from St. Peter, Rochester, Fergus Falls.	.75
		12.	Deposit for unpaid mail matter	3.00
	Mar.	8.	Telegram Chicago	.25
	April		Special delivery stamps	0.73
		16.	Telegram	
		18.	Postage stamps	1
	V	22.	Telegram Washington	
	June	1.	Telegram to and from Duluth	
			Telegram from St. Peter	
	July	13.	Postage stamps	

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

1894.	May	26.	Papers, Conference of Charities	\$1.20
	June	21.	Membership National Prison Association	5.00
	Aug.	4.	Expressage, St. Peter	.25
	Aug.	15.	Typewriter supplies	.90
	Sept.	10.	Fountain pen	2.50
		17.	Clerk's expenses	.65
			Expressage on plans to and from Blue Earth City,	
			Red Wing and St. Peter	1.50
		22.	Clerk's expense	.25
		24.	Express from Lansing, Mich	.90
			Expressage	.25
	Oct.	9.	Typewriter supplies	.20
	Oct.	10.	Clerk's expense to Minneapolis	.70
	Nov.	1.	100 copies proceedings National Conference of Charities	112.50
	Nov.	2.	Clerk's fare to Minneapolis	.20
	1,01.		Expressage from Elmira, N. Y	1.10
			Expressage from Mankato	.35
			Mimeograph supplies	2.50
		27.	National American Statistical Association	2.00
1895.	Jan.	10.	"The Call," one month	.50
2000.	D.L.L.	16.	Clerk's expense State Conference of Charities	1.00
		22.	Expressage to Minneapolis	.25
		28.	Expressage, St. Peter	.40
	Feb.	4.	Expressage on National Conference Reports from	.10
			Boston, Mass.	3.74
			Expressage from Duluth and Mankato	.60
		8.		3.75
		14.	Expressage on reports	.50
		7.00	Expressage to postoffice	.50
		25.	Typewriter repairs	4.46
		26.	Expressage Duluth	.32
		26.	Expressage, Minneapolis	.15
			Expressage, Boston, Mass	.10
		28.	Note book	.10
	Mar.	3.	The "Call," 3 months	1.00
		13.	Expressage from Pierre, S. D	.30
			Expressage, Red Wing	.25
		16.	Car fares, West St. Paul	.30
		19.	Expressage, Duluth	.30
		21.	Expressage from Duluth	.25
			Expressage, Columbus, Ohio	.18
			Expressage, Blue Earth City, Red Wing and Duluth	.75
	April	4.	Expressage, St. Peter and Mankato	.35
			Expressage from Kankakee, Ill	.30
			Expressage, New York City and Boston, Mass	.52
			Expressage, Benzonia, Mich	.18
			Expressage, Minneapolis	.15
			Expressage, Anoka	.28
	May		Clerk's expense at Minneapolis	.50
		31.	Papers	.23
	June		Stenographer (at Boston)	.50
		26.	Hektograph ribbon	1.00
		29.	Expressage, St. Peter	.25
	1217	30.	Geo. Pass, architect for lockup plans	19.00
	July	8.	Expressage from St. Peter	.25
		16.	City directory	5.00
		26.	Clerk's expense	.25
			Washing towels, one year	2.95
	1	31.		
			ference of Charities	112.50
		na	Typewriter repairs	6.59
	Aug.	26.	Seven copies "Punishment and Reformation"	12.25

			Water Comments of the Comments	
	Oot	4	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.—Continued.	20.00
	Oct.	22.	Electric lamps, per order of state auditor One Copy of Proceedings International Congress of	20.00
		22.		7.50
	Sept.	14	Charities, Chicago	1.13
	Sep.	23.	Expressage, Baltimore	.24
		26.	Expressage, Minneapolis	.13
	Nov.		Drayage	1.00
	Nov.		Three letter files	.70
	-1-11	14.	Expressage, Minneapolis	.15
		20.	One copy "American Charities"	1.0
		27.	One pass book	.10
		28.	Expressage from Allegheny	.60
			Hektograph	1.88
		29.	Expressage, papers	.50
	13513	30.	Expressage, Boston	.10
	Dec.	9.	Sundry expressage	1.13
			Expressage	1.10
			Car fares	.50
		10	Clerk's expense	.36
1896.	Ton	18.	Paper	.90
1590.	Jan.	16.	Railroad guide	1.20
		19.	Freight, books from Boston	4.5
		21.	One copy "Youthful Eccentricity a Precursor of	2.0
			Crime"	.50
		28.	Journal of Social Science, one year	2.00
	Jan.	8.	Expressage from New York	.50
			Car fare	.10
		20,	Expressage, Northfield	.25
	22 50	24.	Expressage from Fairmont	,23
	Feb.	3.	Expressage, Columbus, Ohio, and New York City	.20
			J. M. Glenn, 100 copies Proceedings National Con-	110 =
			ference of Charities	3.00
		4.	Pioneer Press Company, printing circulars	.50
		8.	Expressage, mail matter to postoffice Expressage from Minneapolis	.15
T.		14.	Expressage	.55
			Hektograph ribbon	1.00
	Mar.	3.	Paper boxes	.50
	TILLY.		Expressage, Coldwater, Mich	.30
			Expressage, Tuskegee, Ala	.25
			Expressage, Duluth	.30
			Expressage, Concord, Mass	.30
			Expressage, Northfield	.23
		10.		6.00
		16.	Geo. H. Ellis, Boston, binding Reports National	0.00
	Amel		Conference of Charities	2.69
	April	4.	Expressage, Galesburg, Ill., Atchison, Kan., and Indianapolis, Ind.	.69
			Expressage, St. Peter and Red Wing	.3
			Halftone cut for Proceedings State Conference of	101
			Charities	2.50
		11.	Pioneer Press Company, printing Minnesota Bulle-	
		13/4	tin of Charities	
	Jasoni	22.	Railroad guide	
	May	.2.	Rubber stamps	
		4.	Expressage, Galesburg and Little Rock	
			Expressage, St. Louis, Mo., and Atchison, Kan	
			Expressage, Red Wing and Northfield	
		6.	Car fares at sundry times	
		18.	Cushions for typewriter keys	
		10.	Cuchions for elbentier gelacticities	

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